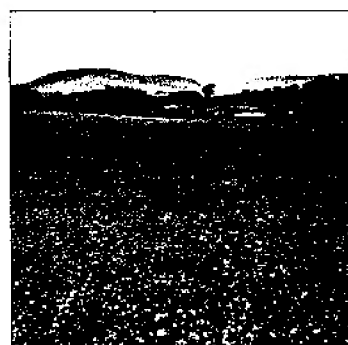
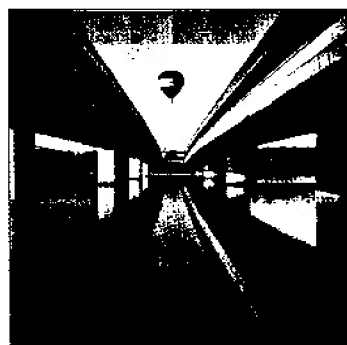




AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

in focus



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INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Leonie Peardon on (06) 207 0286.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services relating to the ACT, please refer to the back page of this publication.

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PREFACE

The 1995 issue of *Australian Capital Territory in Focus* is the third edition under this new name, and the 32nd in the series previously called *Australian Capital Territory Statistical Summary*.

Australian Capital Territory in Focus presents an overview of significant events in the ACT, as well as a comprehensive coverage of such topics as climate and environmental matters, government, education, health and community services, law and order, the labour market and transport to name a few. For users requiring time series of statistics, a collection of summary tables is included at the back of this publication.

Information has not been restricted to ABS output. A wide range of data from other agencies, both Territory and Commonwealth, has been included to give as broad a picture of the Australian Capital Territory as possible.

More detailed statistics about most of the topics covered in this publication may be obtained by reference to the list of information sources included at the end of each chapter, or by contacting the ABS Information Service.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the various Commonwealth and ACT Government Authorities and other organisations who have kindly assisted in providing information included in this publication.

Dalma Jacobs
Statistician
Australian Capital Territory
1995

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Belconnen, ACT 2616

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Overall direction: | Tim Power |
| Editor: | Leonie Peadon |
| Typesetters: | Lorraine Lonski, Gayle Smith |
| Cover design | Hans Spitaler |

GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols and other usages

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

| | |
|--------|---|
| n.a. | not available. |
| n.e.c. | not elsewhere classified. |
| n.e.i. | not elsewhere included. |
| n.p. | not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated. |
| n.y.a. | not yet available. |
| p | preliminary — figure or series subject to revision. |
| r | figure or series revised since previous issue. |
| .. | not applicable. |
| * | subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. |
| — | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). |
| — | break in continuity of series (where a line drawn between two consecutive figures in the same column, or alongside two or more figures in consecutive columns). |

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1994, refer to the year ended 31 December 1994. Those shown as, e.g. 1993–94, refer to the year ended 30 June 1994. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

Information services available from ABS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has an information service in each of its offices. In the ACT, information on the availability of statistical products and services can be obtained by contacting the ABS Bookshop:

telephone (06) 207 0326

facsimile (06) 207 0282

mail PO Box 10,
Belconnen, 2616

visit 9th Floor
FAI Insurance House
197 London Circuit, Canberra City.

Current publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0), which is available from the above address. The ABS also issues a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications expected to be released during the following five days.

ABS Information Consultancy service

The ABS also has an Information Consultancy Service. ABS Consultants can draw on a wide range of published and unpublished data, search data bases and compile customised reports to meet client needs. Consultancy reports and data can be presented on diskette, magnetic tape, facsimile, or more traditional formats. For more details contact our Client Service Manager on (06) 207 0118 or fax (06) 207 0282.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The ABS offers a variety of consultancy and information services which, in addition to its many printed and electronic publications and products, provide information and advice on a wide range of statistical needs. The consultancy service operates on a fee for service basis.

ABS publications are available for reference from libraries that participate in the ACT Library Service (ACTLS) — Civic Town Centre Library has the largest collection of ABS titles, followed by the Belconnen Town Centre Library. Other ACTLS Town Centre and Branch Libraries have smaller ABS collections.

The following ACT libraries hold all ABS publications:

- Australian National Library (Parkes); and
- Australian National University — Menzies Library (Acton).

The following ACT libraries hold a selection of ABS publications:

- University of Canberra (Bruce);
- ACT Library Service — main holdings at Civic and Belconnen branches;
- Australian Defence Force Academy Library (Campbell);
- Australian Catholic University Library (Watson); and
- Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) library at Reid Campus.

Catalogues of ABS publications are available on request.

The ABS also has a publications mailing service. Readers may subscribe to ABS publications and arrange to receive them on a regular basis.

For more details please refer to:

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Wing 5, Cameron Offices
Chandler Street, Belconnen
(PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616)

For telephone inquiries please ring:
(008) 020 608

Or fax your inquiry to:
(06) 252 7412

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Aboriginal Period

c21,000BC Earliest known Aboriginal settlement in the ACT

Pastoral Period

1820 Charles Throsby, first European to visit area

1823 Ainslie, a stockman for J.J. Moore, Sydney, squatted with flocks on the Limestone Plains (present day Canberra)

1825 Robert Campbell granted land at 'Duntroon'

1830–1843 Consolidation and growth of large estates with village settlements at Yarralumla and Duntroon. Use of convict labour until 1840.

1841 Foundation stone laid for St John the Baptist Church, Reid. (The Church was completed in 1845.)

1843 Rural depression and drought caused havoc

1847 Local schooling established

1850s Goldrushes caused shortage of farm labour

1859 Post office established at Ginninderra

1861 Closer Settlement Act brought free settlers to the area and conflicts with larger landholders

1880 Public education formalised resulting in the construction of fourteen schools across the Territory

1881 Frederick Campbell purchased 'Yarralumla' — now the official residence of the Governor General

1887 Railway extended to reach Queanbeyan

1890 Depression brought disaster to small landholders

1890s Rabbit plagues

1899 NSW Royal Commission appointed to report on sites for the National Capital

1901 Federation

National Capital Period

1908 Canberra–Yass chosen as National Capital site

1909 Charles Scrivener conducted survey of Capital site

1911 International competition for a city plan launched — awarded to American landscape architect, Walter Burley–Griffin

Royal Military College, Duntroon officially opened

1913 Canberra officially named by Lady Denman with laying of foundation stone on Capital Hill

1914 Royal Canberra Hospital opened

Railway extended from Queanbeyan to south eastern corner of Canberra

Power station built at Kingston

Brickworks opened at Yarralumla

1915 Cotter Dam completed

1918 Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra gazetted

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1923 | First permanent cottages constructed for residents |
| 1924 | Federal Capital Commission established Hotel Canberra opened |
| 1926 | First Canberra Times issued |
| 1927 | Parliament House opened ACT Police Force established Albert Hall opened Airfield established on current site for RAAF purposes First Canberra Show held at Hall Village Showground |
| 1927–39 | Public servants transferred to Canberra Inner Canberra suburbs established 1930 Advisory Council (part-time) established to advise the Minister in relation to any matters affecting the ACT. The Council comprised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic Administrator • Three elected members • Three appointed senior public servants (permanent heads of Home Affairs, Health and Works) |
| 1931 | First radio station opened (2CA) |
| 1941 | Australian War Memorial completed |
| 1945 | Reid Pre-school opened — first pre-school |
| 1946 | Canberra Hospital opened on Acton Peninsula Australian National University established as a research school |
| 1946–48 | Post World War II building boom |
| 1948 | ACT elected first representative to Federal Parliament — (could only vote on ACT matters) |
| 1950 | Plans for Fyshwick laid out |
| 1952 | Number of elected members on Advisory Council increased from three to five giving them a majority over the appointed members for the first time |
| 1954 | Australian–American Memorial completed |
| 1957 | National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) established |
| 1959 | Population of the ACT reached 50,000 |
| 1960s | Expansion of urban areas to Woden Commercial development in Civic Centre Civic Centre remains focus of community |
| 1960 | First intake of under-graduates to the Australian National University |
| 1961 | First TV station opened (CTC7) |
| 1962 | King's Avenue Bridge opened Woden development started |
| 1963 | Commonwealth Avenue Bridge opened |

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

| | |
|-------|--|
| 1965 | Lake Burley Griffin opened Royal Australian Mint opened Anzac Parade developed |
| 1967 | Population of the ACT reached 100,000 Belconnen development commenced |
| 1968 | National Library opened |
| 1969 | First courses offered by the Canberra College of Advanced Education |
| 1970 | National Botanic Gardens opened Carillion built Captain Cook Memorial Jet built |
| 1970s | Expansion of town centres to Belconnen, Weston Creek and Tuggeranong |
| 1971 | Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve declared – first nature reserve in Canberra Population of the ACT reached 150,000 |
| 1972 | Woden Plaza opened |
| 1973 | First patients admitted to Woden Valley Hospital Tuggeranong development commenced |
| 1974 | Federal representation increased to two (divisions of Canberra and Fraser) |
| 1975 | Two ACT Senators elected to Federal Parliament Gungahlin development commenced |
| 1976 | Lake Ginninderra filled Population of the ACT reached 200,000 |
| 1977 | National Athletics Stadium completed |
| 1978 | Referendum — residents rejected a proposal for self-government Opening of Belconnen Mall |
| 1979 | House of Assembly formed First patients admitted to Calvary Hospital |
| 1980 | Telecom Tower opened High Court of Australia opened |
| 1981 | National Indoor Sports Centre officially opened |
| 1982 | Second House of Assembly election The royal bluebell (<i>Wahlenbergia gloriosa</i>) became the floral emblem of the ACT Australian National Gallery opened |
| 1983 | The new Canberra GPO opened |
| 1984 | Work began on Canberra Convention Centre Complex |
| 1985 | House of Assembly extended for one year World Cup Athletics held in Canberra Population of the ACT reached 250,000 |
| 1986 | House of Assembly ceased operations |

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE — *continued*

| | |
|------|--|
| | Australian Defence Force Academy commenced activities as the academic centre for the Australian Navy, Army and Air Force |
| 1987 | Major commercial development in Civic Centre Tuggeranong Hyperdome opened |
| 1988 | Legislation establishing Self-Government passed by both Houses of Parliament Lake Tuggeranong filled Opening of new Parliament House by Queen Elizabeth II NCDC abolished — establishment of Territory Planning Authority and National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA) New Parliament House opened |
| | <i>Self-government Period</i> |
| 1989 | Self-Government proclaimed; First ACT assembly elected in May |
| 1990 | Canberra Centre retail complex opened CCAE restructured as Canberra University 1991 |
| 1991 | National Capital Plan and Draft Territory Plan released |
| 1992 | Election of the second Legislative Assembly of the ACT Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University Casino Canberra opened |
| 1993 | ACT Institute of Technical and Further Education was renamed the Canberra Institute of Technology |
| 1994 | Population of the ACT reached 300,000 Permanent House of Assembly of the ACT opened in the South Building Separate ACT Public Service established Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve declared |
| 1995 | Election of the third Legislative Assembly of the ACT |

CHAPTER 1

ENVIRONMENT

History The Limestone Plains on which Canberra was built were first sighted by Europeans in December 1820. European occupation of the area is only very recent, however archaeological remains indicate that Aborigines have lived in this area for at least 21,000 years, and there is speculation that their tenure is much older than this. The large number of artefact scatters and rock shelters with aboriginal paintings provide evidence of the activities of the Wolgal, Ngarigo and Ngunnawal people throughout the history of the area.

The National Capital got its name out of the name of the first white settlement in the area, Lieutenant Joshua John Moore named his settlement 'Canberry' after hearing local aborigines using the word 'Kamberra' in their conversations. The word 'Kamberra' was used by the aborigines living on the Limestone Plains and meant 'a meeting place' either of rivers or of tribes joining together to feast on Bogong Moths in the mountains to the south.

The co-operation demonstrated when Australia's colonies federated in 1901 did not extend to choosing the location for the National Capital. Friction between Sydney and Melbourne led the Federal Government to seek a site away from the influence of both. Forty sites were proposed and gradually narrowed down to seven. These sites were examined with regard to adequate water supply, climate and landform suitable for the building of a 'garden city'. Finally in 1908 Charles Scrivener, Surveyor-General, selected the Yass-Canberra area as the site as it best filled the set requirements. In recognition of his contribution to the development of the National Capital, the dam that holds back the waters of Lake Burley Griffin was named in Scrivener's honour.

Size and land use The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) is almost 2,400 square kilometres in area. Table 1.1 shows the size of each of the seven statistical subdivisions that make up the ACT statistical division.

**TABLE 1.1 AREAS OF ACT STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS,
as at 6 August 1991**

| <i>Statistical subdivision</i> | <i>Area (sq km)</i> | <i>Proportion of ACT (%)</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Canberra Central | 74.50 | 3.15 |
| Belconnen | 135.59 | 5.73 |
| Woden Valley | 28.81 | 1.22 |
| Weston Creek | 23.84 | 1.01 |
| Tuggeranong | 167.08 | 7.06 |
| Outer Canberra | 381.28 | 16.11 |
| ACT Balance | 1,556.36 | 65.74 |
| Total | 2,367.46 | 100.00 |

Source: Canberra Statistical Area Summary, 1994 (ABS Cat. No. 1313.8)

Land use. In October 1993 *The Territory Plan* came into law in the ACT. This plan was drawn up to document details of where

certain land uses may occur and any conditions attached to those uses.

Table 1.2 below provides an overview of how the land in the Territory is presently used.

TABLE 1.2 LAND USE, ACT

| <i>Use</i> | <i>Proportion of Territory (%)</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| National park / reserves | 53 |
| Agriculture | 23 |
| Urban development(a) | 14 |
| Plantation Forest | 7 |

(a) Includes industrial areas such as Fyshwick, Hume and Mitchell.

Source: ACT State of the Environment Report, 1994 — Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT

Most of the land used for agricultural purposes is used for sheep and cattle grazing, although there are significant areas also used for horse agistment. Irrigated cropping, orchards and vineyards are the main agricultural activities undertaken, however they comprise only 0.2 per cent of the total land used for agriculture. Agriculture in the ACT supplies little of the city's needs, however it is of economic importance to rural families in the Territory.

Plantation forests in the ACT were originally established for erosion control purposes. Most of the area is managed for the production of softwood timber from pine trees (mainly *Pinus radiata*). A small proportion of the forests are used as experimental areas, planted with eucalypts, used as a source of fuel wood.

Climate The ACT has a continental climate, characterised by a marked variation in temperature between seasons, with warm to hot summers and cold winters.

Temperatures. July 1994 was a month for records in the ACT with the average daily maximum temperature equalling the record (13.2°C) first set in 1993 and setting a new average daily minimum of -1.9°C. (The previous average minimum for July was -1.4°C set in 1940.) The coldest day for the ACT in 1994 occurred on 9th August with a minimum temperature of -8.5°C, which also happened to be coldest August day on record.

The hottest December day on record was set in 1994 with a maximum temperature of 39.1°C on the 21st of December.

Table 1.3 on the following page outlines the average and extreme temperatures in the ACT for each month in 1994.

TABLE 1.3 AIR TEMPERATURE(a), ACT, 1994

| 1994 | Air temperature daily readings (°C) | | Extreme air temperature (°C) | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | Mean max. | Mean min. | Highest | Lowest |
| January | 28.6 | 11.9 | 35.4 | 6.0 |
| February | 28.4 | 14.0 | 35.2 | 8.5 |
| March | 22.3 | 8.8 | 27.0 | 3.4 |
| April | 20.6 | 6.1 | 26.2 | 2.0 |
| May | 15.7 | 2.7 | 22.3 | -3.7 |
| June | 12.7 | 1.7 | 17.8 | -4.1 |
| July | 13.2 | -1.9 | 17.3 | -6.8 |
| August | 13.9 | -1.4 | 21.1 | -8.5 |
| September | 16.7 | 1.4 | 23.4 | -4.6 |
| October | 20.3 | 5.7 | 30.2 | -2.0 |
| November | 23.9 | 9.6 | 33.5 | 3.3 |
| December | 28.3 | 13.1 | 39.1 | 5.8 |
| Year average | 20.4 | 5.9 | 39.1 | -8.5 |

(a) Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Unpublished data - Canberra Meteorological Office, Bureau of Meteorology

Rainfall. New monthly records for the lowest rainfalls since records commenced in 1939, were set in August and September 1994 with levels of 2.0 mm and 3.0 mm respectively. September 1994 also set a new record for the least number of days on which rain was recorded.

Fog. There were 30 foggy days in the ACT in 1994, with most fogs occurring in the winter months.

Details of rainfall and fog in the ACT are contained in the following table.

TABLE 1.4 RAINFALL AND FOG(a), ACT, 1994

| 1994 | Rainfall | | Fog |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Total rainfall (mm) | Number of days | Number of days |
| January | 9.2 | 3 | 1 |
| February | 66.4 | 12 | 0 |
| March | 21.4 | 4 | 1 |
| April | 70.4 | 5 | 2 |
| May | 5.8 | 2 | 2 |
| June | 35.0 | 8 | 9 |
| July | 9.2 | 4 | 12 |
| August | 2.0 | 3 | 2 |
| September | 3.0 | 2 | 0 |
| October | 46.8 | 8 | 1 |
| November | 46.4 | 14 | 0 |
| December | 67.8 | 3 | 0 |
| Year | 383.4 | 68 | 30 |

(a) Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Unpublished data - Canberra Meteorological Office, Bureau of Meteorology

Vegetation The ACT and surrounding region contain a wide range of native vegetation associations (groups of plants with similar living needs generally found together). The native vegetation associations of the ACT are formed by about 891 species of native vascular plants (i.e. trees, shrubs, flowering plants and ferns). There are also about 360 exotic species known in the ACT. Little is known about the non-vascular plants (i.e. mosses, liverworts, lichens, algae and fungi), although at least 2,000 species have been recorded in the ACT, including 180 species of mosses. The ACT has the highest proportion, of all the mainland States and Territories, of exotic species among its plants.

Wildlife The large area of natural land provides the food and shelter necessary for the survival and breeding of a wide variety and abundance of animals in the ACT. Biologists have recorded 360 species of vertebrates (animals with backbones) in the Territory, comprising 17 fish species, 15 species of frog, 51 reptile species, 210 native bird species and approximately 70 mammal species.

European settlement and urban expansion has been responsible for some wildlife species becoming locally endangered and extinct. Increasing environmental awareness, however, has led to the establishment of various government and non-government organisations throughout the ACT and its neighbouring States to help minimise pressures on the environment including the native flora and fauna.

Parks and reserves About 53 per cent of the ACT's land is classed as national park or nature reserve. Except for the hilltops and ridges of the Canberra Nature Park, each of the other reserves lies within a catchment.

The ACT's national parks and nature reserves are managed by the ACT Parks and Conservation Service. All native animals and plants throughout the Territory are protected. All the national parks and nature reserves are open to the public for recreational and tourist activities.

Namadgi National Park is the largest nature conservation area in the ACT, and consists mainly of rugged bushland in the southwest of the Territory. It adjoins nature conservation areas in NSW to form part of the Alpine Parks of Australia's southeast.

The **Murrumbidgee River Corridor** comprises a strip of land and water up to 4km wide along the full length of the ACT section of the Murrumbidgee River.

Tidbinbilla Nature Reserve was declared in 1971 as the first nature reserve in the ACT, and adjoins the north eastern side of Namadgi. Tidbinbilla has a role in nature conservation, but was originally developed as a site for wildlife breeding and viewing under more controlled conditions.

Canberra Nature Park comprises the urban hills and ridges of Canberra, and provides a landscape background to Canberra as well as wildlife habitat.

The **Jerrabomberra Wetlands** lie at the Eastern end of Lake Burley Griffin and are relatively close to the National Parliamentary Triangle. They provide the most important wetland habitat in the ACT.

The **Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve** was declared as a nature reserve in 1994. It is located in the upper catchment of Ginninderra Creek and is the largest area of remnant open forest and woodland in Gungahlin.

The **Molonglo Gorge Nature Reserve** lies between the Kowen Forest and NSW border to the east of Canberra. It has unique geology and flora and together with the adjoining Kowen Escarpment is an important link in migration corridors running both north-south and east-west across the ACT.

Waste management

Waste management is the process by which society controls the production and disposal of waste. Waste management techniques used by the ACT Government include waste minimisation (prevention, reduction, reuse and recycling) as well as the traditional disposal through landfill.

In the ACT, Revolve (a highly organised salvage operation at landfill sites at Belconnen and Mugga Lane) enabled the reuse of more than 2,500 tonnes of dumped waste in 1991-92, and almost 3,000 tonnes in 1992-93.

Since 1990, the ACT has participated in the annual Clean Up Australia Day event. In 1993, registered volunteers collected 17 tonnes of rubbish, with 50 tonnes collected in 1994. These figures are minimal indicators of involvement in waste collection, as many other people were also involved but did not register or weigh their collected waste.

Recycling

In the ACT a large variety of wastes are recycled through landfill site sorting, kerbside collection, and bottle banks and other collection points at most shopping centres. In 1993-94 a total of 116,721 tonnes of materials were recycled, an increase of almost 20 per cent from the previous year. From November 1992, the kerbside collection of recyclables was trialed in the Canberra suburb of Kaleen, and almost all Kaleen homes participated. In July 1993 the trial was extended to Melba and Dickson to test different sized bins. The success of these trials has encouraged the ACT Government to introduce the new collection system Canberra-wide in late 1994. It will involve weekly garbage collections using 140-litre wheeled bins, supplemented by a fortnightly kerbside collection of recyclables using 240-litre wheeled bins.

Table 1.5 on the following page provides details of the quantity of materials recycled by type, in the ACT for the last three years.

TABLE 1.5 QUANTITY OF MATERIALS RECYCLED IN THE ACT

| <i>Materials recycled</i> | <i>Percentage changes</i> | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>1989-90 tonnes</i> | <i>1992-93 tonnes</i> | <i>1993-94 tonnes</i> | <i>1989-90</i> | <i>1992-93</i> |
| | | | | <i>to 1990-92</i> | <i>to 1993-94</i> |
| Garden waste | 13,750 | 31,776 | 33,420 | 131.1 | 5.2 |
| Demolition waste | n.a | 30,047 | 43,795 | n.a | 45.8 |
| Paper | 15,350 | 22,413 | 23,578 | 46.0 | 5.2 |
| Glass | 1,927 | 4,171 | 4,495 | 116.5 | 7.8 |
| Metals ferrous | n.a | 3,752 | 4,560 | n.a | 21.5 |
| Revolve tip salvage | 1,312 | 2,950 | 3,570 | 124.9 | 21.0 |
| Clothing | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,750 | 6.7 | 94 |
| Cooking oil and fat | 217 | 535 | 595 | 146.5 | 11.2 |
| Brick recycling | n.a | 343 | 398 | n.a | 16.0 |
| Aluminium cans | 265 | 285 | 296 | 7.5 | 3.9 |
| PET(a) | 20 | 82 | 98 | 310.0 | 19.5 |
| HDPE(b) | n.a | 77 | 94 | n.a | 22.1 |
| Liquid paperboard | n.a | 8 | 72 | n.a | 800.0 |
| Total | 34,341 | 98,039 | 116,721 | 185.5 | 19.1 |
| Saved landfill space @ \$22/tonne | \$755,502 | \$2,156,858 | \$2,567,862 | 185.5 | 19.1 |
| Oil (litres) | 815,000 | 1,350,000 | 1,400,000 | 65.6 | 3.7 |

(a) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET). (b) High density polyethylene (HDPE)

Source: Unpublished data - Waste Policy and Projects section, Department of Urban Services

► Information sources

ACT State of the Environment Report, 1994 - Office of the Commissioner for the Environment, ACT

ACT Tourism Commission

Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra Meteorological Office, Information services section

Dept Environment, Land and Planning, Environment and Conservation Division, Policy Section

Dept of Urban Services, Waste Policy and Projects Section

**ABS publications and
other information services**

Canberra Statistical Area Summary 1994 (ABS Cat. No. 1313.8)

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNMENT

Historical development On 1 January 1911, New South Wales ceded authority over the Australian Capital Territory and the Territory was vested in the Commonwealth. The development of Canberra as the federal capital was delayed, however, by the Depression and the Second World War. The administration of the Territory was performed by the Commonwealth Government through various Commonwealth Departments.

The National Capital Development Commission (NCDC) was established in 1957 and was given responsibility for the planning of the national capital, including the development of land and the building of government houses, schools and other community services. The responsibility for the administration of the NCDC remained with the Minister of the Interior and successor Ministers.

In 1988 the Federal Government passed the Australian Capital Territory (Self Government) Act making the ACT a self-governing territory and separate legal entity able to own property, enter into contracts, sue and be sued. As the Territory's constitution the Act provided for the establishment of the Territory's Legislative Assembly and Executive. An election was held on 4 March 1989 and the first Legislative Assembly of the ACT sat on 11 May 1989.

Structure The Parliament of the ACT, the Legislative Assembly, consists of 17 full-time members who serve a fixed three year term. They hold the responsibility in governing various state and municipal functions of the Territory. This makes it a unique government within Australia, acting at the state level (e.g. education and health), and the local council level (e.g. waste management).

FIGURE 2.1 MEMBERS ELECTED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AS AT MARCH 1995

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| BERRY | Wayne Bruce | Australian Labour Party |
| CARNELL | Kate*† | Liberal Party |
| CONNELLY | Terry | Australian Labour Party |
| CORNWELL | Greg‡ | Liberal Party |
| DE DOMMENICO | Tony* | Liberal Party |
| FOLLETT | Rosemary• | Australian Labour Party |
| HIRD | Harold James | Liberal Party |
| HORODNY | Lucy Alcsia | ACT Greens |
| HUMPHRIES | Gary John Joseph* | Liberal Party |
| KAINE | Trevor Thomas | Liberal Party |
| MCRAE, OAM | Roberta | Australian Labour Party |
| MOORE | Michael John | Independent |
| OSBORNE | Paul | Independent |
| STEFANIAK | Bill* | Liberal Party |
| TUCKER | Kerry Robyn | ACT Greens |
| WHITECROSS | Andrew | Australian Labour Party |
| WOOD | Bill | Australian Labour Party |

* The current Ministers who form the Cabinet (Executive).

• The current Leader of the Opposition.

† The current Chief Minister.

‡ Speaker

All members vote to elect a Chief Minister, who then selects a further three Ministers to form the Cabinet. The Speaker is elected by, and represents, the Assembly in all contact with outside bodies.

The Self-Government Act empowers the Assembly to "make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Territory". Such power is similar to that accorded to the legislatures of the States and is the most broad ranging power that can be conferred. Similar to Queensland and Northern Territory Parliaments, the Legislative Assembly has only one Chamber. It differs from the Federal and other State Parliaments in that it is unicameral, that is, has no equivalent of the Senate or Legislative Council.

The Territory is represented in the Commonwealth Parliaments by two Members in the House of Representatives and two Senators. Unlike the States and Northern Territory, the ACT does not have a Governor/Administrator. The ACT Executive undertakes this function. The Executive comprises the four Members of the Cabinet (the Chief Minister and the three appointed Ministers), whose function it is to collectively govern the Territory, implement all Territory law, and develop and manage the Budget. The present Chief Minister and Treasurer is Kate Carnell. The three appointed Ministers are Tony de Domenico, Gary Humphries and Bill Stefaniak. Ministers are responsible for the administration of matters relating to the powers of the Executive as allocated to them by the Chief Minister.

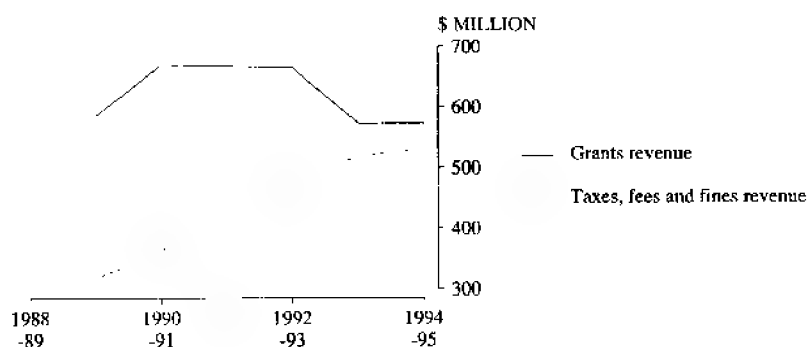
Government receipts and outlays

Outlays of the ACT Government in the 1993–94 financial year stood at \$1,215 million and are estimated to increase to \$1,273 million in 1994–95. Current outlays account for around 90 per cent of total outlays with interest payments accounting for only around 5 per cent.

The main sources of revenue for the ACT Government in 1993–94 were Grants (\$574 million or 48.7% of all revenue) and Taxes, fees and fines (\$519 million or 44.1%). Taxes, fees and fines represented 38.7 per cent of all ACT Government revenue in 1992–93 and are estimated to represent 44.4 per cent of revenue in 1994–95.

Graph 2.1 below illustrates the changing nature of government revenue over time, with Grants revenue declining and Taxes, fees and fines increasing.

GRAPH 2.1 ACT GOVERNMENT REVENUE 1989-90 TO 1994-95



Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (ABS Cat No. 5501 0)

Table 2.1 below provides details of the transactions of the ACT government in terms of expenditure and revenue.

TABLE 2.1 ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS OF ACT GOVERNMENT
(\$ million)

| <i>Item</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | <i>1993-94p</i> | <i>1994-95(a)</i> |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Current expenditure | 893 | 950 | 965 | 979 |
| <i>less</i> Sales of goods and services(b) | 119 | 116 | 154 | 144 |
| <i>equals</i> Final consumption expenditure | 774 | 834 | 812 | 835 |
| Interest payments | 72 | 56 | 59 | 52 |
| Subsidies paid to PTEs | 67 | 61 | 61 | 55 |
| Current grants to other governments | — | — | — | — |
| Other transfer payments | 130 | 132 | 142 | 144 |
| Total current outlays | 1,044 | 1,083 | 1,073 | 1,086 |
| | | | | |
| Expenditure on new fixed assets | 209 | 248 | 202 | 246 |
| <i>plus</i> Expenditure on secondhand assets (net) | -21 | -21 | -24 | -33 |
| <i>equals</i> Gross fixed capital expenditure | 188 | 227 | 178 | 213 |
| Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net) | -51 | -53 | -39 | -37 |
| Capital gains to other governments | — | — | — | — |
| Other capital outlays | 7 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Total capital outlays | 144 | 177 | 142 | 187 |
| Total outlays | 1,188 | 1,260 | 1,215 | 1,273 |
| | | | | |
| Taxes, fees and fines | 427 | 481 | 519 | 531 |
| Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises | 43 | 40 | 40 | 55 |
| Interest received | 62 | 48 | 44 | 35 |
| Grants received — | 668 | 655 | 574 | 574 |
| for own use | 612 | 597 | 513 | 512 |
| for onpassing | 56 | 58 | 61 | 62 |
| Other revenue | — | — | — | — |
| Total revenue | 1,199 | 1,243 | 1,178 | 1,195 |
| | | | | |
| Increase in provisions — | 49 | 56 | 38 | 49 |
| for depreciation | 35 | 38 | 40 | 42 |
| other | 13 | 18 | -2 | 7 |
| Advances received (net) | -99 | -20 | -9 | -16 |
| Borrowing (net) | 42 | 14 | 9 | 30 |
| Other financing transactions | -4 | -33 | -1 | 16 |
| Total financing | -11 | 17 | 37 | 78 |
| | | | | |
| Current deficit | -142 | -131 | -76 | -122 |
| Capital deficit | 82 | 92 | 76 | 152 |
| Total deficit | -60 | -39 | -1 | 30 |
| | | | | |
| Net financing requirement | 38 | -19 | 8 | 46 |

(a) Forward estimate. (b) This item provides an indication of the extent of government charges levied. The charges are offset against gross expenditure in calculating final consumption expenditure and comprise mainly sales to the private sector. However note that it has not been possible to exclude all inter-agency charges and that some estimated data is included.

Source: Government Financial Estimates, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5501.0)

Table 2.2 below provides a detailed breakdown of revenue generated by type of tax, fee and fine for the ACT Government over the last four financial years.

TABLE 2.2 ACT GOVERNMENT TAXES, FEES AND FINES BY TYPE
(\$ million)

| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Employers' payroll taxes</i> | 80 | 87 | 90 | 95 |
| <i>Taxes on property</i> | 151 | 176 | 202 | 205 |
| Taxes on immovable property | 87 | 94 | 106 | 116 |
| Land taxes | 13 | 19 | 23 | 29 |
| Municipal rates | 66 | 72 | 78 | 83 |
| Taxes on immovable property n.e.c. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 64 | 83 | 96 | 89 |
| Stamp duties | 46 | 60 | 73 | 62 |
| Financial institutions' taxes | 18 | 22 | 23 | 27 |
| <i>Taxes on provision of goods and services</i> | 30 | 39 | 50 | 58 |
| Taxes on gambling | 24 | 31 | 40 | 47 |
| Taxes on government lotteries | 8 | 10 | 12 | 11 |
| Taxes on private lotteries | — | — | — | — |
| Poker machine taxes | 11 | 15 | 17 | 19 |
| Casino taxes | — | — | 6 | 12 |
| Race betting taxes | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Taxes on insurance | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| Taxes on insurance n.e.c. | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| <i>Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities</i> | 85 | 102 | 115 | 130 |
| Motor vehicle taxes | 45 | 52 | 56 | 60 |
| Vehicle registration fees and axes | 30 | 37 | 40 | 43 |
| Stamp duty on vehicle registration | 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 |
| Drivers' licences | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Franchise taxes | 38 | 51 | 58 | 70 |
| Gas franchise taxes | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Petroleum products franchise taxes | 17 | 24 | 23 | 26 |
| Tobacco franchise taxes | 11 | 16 | 22 | 31 |
| Liquor franchise taxes | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
| Other taxes on use of goods etc. | 2 | — | — | — |
| <i>Fees and fines</i> | 18 | 23 | 24 | 31 |
| Compulsory fees | 11 | 15 | 16 | 22 |
| Fines | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Taxes, fees and fines | 365 | 427 | 481 | 519 |

Source: Taxation revenue, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5506.0)

Net financial position Net financial position refers to net debt (liabilities less financial assets). At the end of the 1993-94 financial year the net financial position of the ACT Government was a net debt of \$54 million, compared with a net debt of \$93 million in the previous year. The net financial position of all three levels of Government in Australia increased from \$148,730 million to \$161,362 million between 30 June 1993 and 30 June 1994.

Table 2.3 provides a detailed breakdown of the Net Financial Position of each of the State governments as well as the Federal government over the last two financial years.

TABLE 2.3 NET FINANCIAL POSITION(a) OF GOVERNMENT

| Sector | At | At | Per- | Per-capita(b) | |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 30-6-93 | 30-6-94 | centage Change | 30-6-93 | 30-6-94 |
| | — \$ million — | | | — \$ — | |
| Commonwealth Government | 68,624 | 83,664 | 21.9 | 3,887 | 4,689 |
| <i>State Government</i> | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 21,931 | 22,377 | 2.0 | 3,657 | 3,698 |
| Victoria | 31,893 | 31,885 | — | 7,144 | 7,123 |
| Queensland | 4,679 | 1,765 | -62.2 | 1,502 | 552 |
| South Australia | 8,666 | 8,825 | 1.8 | 5,924 | 6,004 |
| Western Australia | 8,201 | 8,009 | -2.3 | 4,892 | 4,706 |
| Tasmania | 3,275 | 3,392 | 3.6 | 6,947 | 7,180 |
| Northern Territory | 1,367 | 1,390 | 1.7 | 8,074 | 8,124 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 93 | 54 | -41.9 | 311 | 179 |
| <i>Total State/Territory Government</i> | <i>77,051</i> | <i>75,357</i> | <i>-2.2</i> | <i>4,364</i> | <i>4,223</i> |
| <i>Total Local Government</i> | <i>3,054</i> | <i>2,340</i> | <i>-23.4</i> | <i>173</i> | <i>131</i> |
| Total Commonwealth, State/ Territory and Local Government | 148,730 | 161,362 | 8.5 | 8,424 | 9,043 |

(a) Net financial position = Liabilities less financial assets. Assets held in the form of traded shares and assets and liabilities in the form of long term trade credit are now excluded from net financial position. (b) Population figures are Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 1993 and 1994.

Source: *Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5513.0), *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

► Information sources

Economic Policy Branch, ACT Treasury

ABS publications and other information services

Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

Government Financial Estimates, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5501.0)

Public Sector Financial Assets and Liabilities, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5513.0)

Taxation Revenue, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5506.0)

CHAPTER 3 ECONOMY

3.1 Gross State Product

The term Gross State Product (GSP) is used to denote income based gross domestic product (GDP(I)), by State/Territory. Conceptually, GSP and GDP(I) are identical. GSP is a measure of economic production that is free of duplication, i.e. it only takes account for the value added in production. It is more formally defined as the total market value of goods and services produced after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production (intermediate consumption), but before deducting consumption of fixed capital.

While the ACT's share of Australia's GDP was only 2.2 per cent in 1993-94, its GSP per capita is consistently higher than the total Australian GDP per capita. Over the last ten years, the ACT's GSP per capita has, on average, been 24 per cent greater than the Australian GDP per capita. However, over the past three years the difference between the two has increased with the ACT's GSP per capita 38.0 per cent higher than the Australian GDP per capita in 1993-94.

Table 3.1.1 below provides a comparison between the ACT and the Australian Gross State Product per capita in both current price and constant price (i.e. 1989-90 prices) terms.

TABLE 3.1.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT PER CAPITA, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
(dollars)

| | <i>At current prices</i> | | <i>At average 1989-90 prices</i> | |
|---------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> |
| 1989-90 | 25,280 | 21,698 | 25,280 | 21,698 |
| 1990-91 | 26,433 | 21,942 | 25,237 | 21,269 |
| 1991-92 | 27,959 | 22,143 | 25,559 | 21,081 |
| 1992-93 | 28,986 | 22,365 | 26,092 | 21,542 |
| 1993-94 | 30,718 | 23,891 | 27,059 | 22,254 |

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (ABS Cat. No. 5242.0).

ACT GSP increased by 4.4 per cent in constant price terms (i.e. average 1989-90 prices) and 6.7 per cent in current price terms in 1993-94. Nationally the increases were 4.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively.

Table 3.1.2 below provides details of GSP in both current and constant price terms for the ACT.

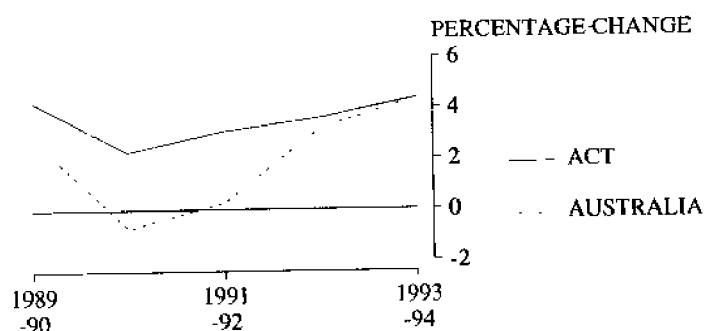
TABLE 3.1.2 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, ACT

| | At current prices | | At average 1989-90 prices | |
|---------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | \$ million | % change | \$ million | % change |
| 1989-90 | 7,134 | 7.8 | 7,134 | 4.3 |
| 1990-91 | 7,647 | 7.2 | 7,301 | 2.3 |
| 1991-92 | 8,234 | 7.7 | 7,527 | 3.1 |
| 1992-93 | 8,664 | 5.2 | 7,799 | 3.6 |
| 1993-94 | 9,243 | 6.7 | 8,142 | 4.4 |

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5242.0).

Graph 3.1 below illustrates the changes in GSP for ACT and Australia in constant price terms, i.e. average 1989-90 prices

**GRAPH 3.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT ACT AND AUSTRALIA
AT 1989-90 PRICES**



Source: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - STATE ACCOUNTS (ABS CAT NO. 5242.0)

Contribution by Industry sector

The industry distribution of GDP in the ACT is significantly different to that of Australia as a whole. This is to be expected given the large contribution of the public sector to the ACT economy, i.e. Public administration, defence and community services which accounted for 42.0 per cent of the ACT's GSP in 1992-93 compared with 17.6 per cent for the total Australian GDP(t) in the year.

In 1992-93 five industries accounted for almost 80 per cent of the total GSP for the ACT. These industries were Public administration, defence and community services (\$3,450 million or 42.0%); Finance, property and business services (\$906 million or 11.0%); Ownership of dwellings (\$764 million or 9.3%); Wholesale and retail trade (\$751 million or 9.1%) and Construction (\$632 million or 7.7%).

Table 3.1.3 provides details of GSP at factor cost for the ACT by industry and principle components in 1991-92 and 1992-93.

TABLE 3.1.3 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, BY INDUSTRY AND PRINCIPLE COMPONENTS, ACT
(\$ million)

| | <i>Wages, salaries and supplements</i> | <i>Gross operating surplus</i> | <i>GSP at factor cost</i> |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1991-92 | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Mining | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Manufacturing | 113 | 55 | 168 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 62 | 91 | 153 |
| Construction | 336 | 233 | 569 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 449 | 280 | 729 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 202 | 243 | 445 |
| Finance, property and business services | 447 | 382 | 829 |
| Public administration, defence and community services | 3,399 | 47 | 3,446 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 226 | 110 | 336 |
| Ownership of dwellings | — | 696 | 696 |
| General government(a) | — | 459 | 459 |
| Total all industries | 5,242 | 2,606 | 7,848 |
| 1992-93 | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Mining | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Manufacturing | 149 | 62 | 211 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 63 | 100 | 163 |
| Construction | 384 | 248 | 632 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 458 | 293 | 751 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 195 | 246 | 441 |
| Finance, property and business services | 516 | 390 | 906 |
| Public administration, defence and community services | 3,400 | 50 | 3,450 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 282 | 111 | 393 |
| Ownership of dwellings | — | 764 | 764 |
| General government(a) | — | 489 | 489 |
| Total all industries | 5,454 | 2,762 | 8,216 |

(a) State details for General Government gross operating surplus by industry are not available.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5220.0).

Components of GSP

In current price terms, Wages, salaries and supplements continues to be the major contributor to the ACT's GSP, accounting for 62.4 per cent (\$5,767 million) in 1993-94. Gross operating surplus contributed 30.6 per cent (\$2,827 million) and indirect taxes less subsidies 7.0 per cent (\$649 million).

Wages, salaries and supplements as a proportion of GSP in the ACT decreased by 5.7 per cent (from 67.4% to 62.4%) between 1984-85 and 1993-94. Gross operating surplus increased by 3.2 per cent (up from 27.4% to 30.6%) and Indirect taxes less subsidies has increased by 2.4 per cent (up from 4.6% to 7.0%) in the period.

Public administration, defence and community services continues to be the dominant industry in the ACT, accounting for almost

42 per cent of GSP at factor cost in 1992-93, and when combined with the Finance, property and business services industry accounts for 53 per cent of the ACT's GSP at factor cost.

Table 3.1.4 below provides a detailed breakdown of the components to the ACT GSP in current prices over the past 5 years.

TABLE 3.1.4 COMPONENTS OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES, ACT
(\$ million)

| | <i>Wages, salaries and supplements</i> | <i>GOS</i> | <i>GSP at factor cost</i> | <i>Indirect taxes less subsidies</i> | <i>GSP</i> |
|---------|--|------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| 1989-90 | 4,463 | 2,212 | 6,675 | 459 | 7,134 |
| 1990-91 | 4,833 | 2,333 | 7,166 | 481 | 7,647 |
| 1991-92 | 5,082 | 2,619 | 7,701 | 533 | 8,234 |
| 1992-93 | 5,281 | 2,792 | 8,073 | 591 | 8,664 |
| 1993-94 | 5,767 | 2,827 | 8,594 | 649 | 9,243 |

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (ABS Cat. No. 5220.0);
Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5242.0).

Private final consumption expenditure

Comparison of expenditure patterns for the ACT and Australia in total revealed no significant differences in 1992-93. Food, Dwelling rent and Other services were the three major areas of expenditure accounting for 53.4 per cent and 50.0 per cent of expenditure in the ACT and Australia respectively.

Dwelling rent accounted for the greatest proportion of expenditure nationally with 18.2 per cent, however in the ACT expenditure on Other services was the greatest area of expenditure accounting for 22.0 per cent of total expenditure. The difference in the expenditure patterns of residents of the ACT and total Australia can to some extent be attributed to the ACT's higher than average household income per capita where less of the family budget needs to be devoted to basic necessities such as accommodation and food and more can be spent in a more discretionary nature such as Other services.

Table 3.1.5 provides an overview of expenditure in the ACT over the past three years, as well as a comparison with Australia in total for the latest year for which data is currently available.

TABLE 3.1.5 PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
(Current prices)

| | ACT | | | | Australia | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | | 1992-93 | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | % of total | \$m | % of total |
| Food | 518 | 584 | 640 | 12.7 | 36,682 | 14.4 |
| Cigarettes and tobacco | 71 | 78 | 93 | 1.8 | 5,370 | 2.1 |
| Alcoholic drinks | 144 | 155 | 152 | 3.0 | 10,571 | 4.2 |
| Clothing, fabrics and footwear | 257 | 285 | 305 | 6.0 | 13,992 | 5.5 |
| Household durables | 287 | 314 | 337 | 6.9 | 16,781 | 6.6 |
| Health | 255 | 273 | 295 | 5.8 | 18,650 | 7.3 |
| Dwelling rent | 786 | 865 | 944 | 18.7 | 46,132 | 18.2 |
| Gas, electricity and fuel | 89 | 89 | 95 | 1.9 | 5,677 | 2.2 |
| Travel and communication | 660 | 688 | 690 | 13.7 | 37,782 | 14.9 |
| All other goods | 289 | 345 | 390 | 7.7 | 18,312 | 7.2 |
| All other services | 1,003 | 1,036 | 1,111 | 22.0 | 44,003 | 17.3 |
| Total | 4,359 | 4,712 | 5,052 | 100.0 | 253,952 | 100.0 |

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5220.0).

Household Income In 1992-93 73.5 per cent of total household income in the ACT was derived from wages, salaries and supplements, this was an increase of 4.2 per cent from the previous year. Nationally 63.6 per cent of total household income came from wages, salaries and supplements, an increase of 1.3 per cent from 1991-92.

Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises in the ACT continues to be considerably less than that for Australia with the ACT recording 9.7 per cent of total household income being sourced from transfers compared to 16.1 per cent nationally. Factors affecting this comparison include differences in unemployment rates and the age distribution of the population between the ACT and Australia in total. Unincorporated enterprise income and All other income as a proportion of total household income were similar for the ACT and Australia.

Income taxes paid as a proportion of total household income in the ACT (17.1%) was slightly higher than the national figure (14.7%). Other deductions (i.e. Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc and Consumer debt, interest and transfers overseas) accounted for similar proportions of the total household income for the ACT and Australia.

Household disposable income (i.e. total household income less deductions) for the ACT stood at 80.9 per cent of the total household income compared with the national figure of 82.9 per cent.

Table 3.1.6 includes a detailed breakdown of the components to household income for both the ACT and Australia.

TABLE 3.1.6 HOUSEHOLD INCOME, ACT AND AUSTRALIA

| | ACT | | | | Australia | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | | 1992-93 | |
| | \$m | \$m | \$m | % of total household income | \$m | % of total household income |
| Wages, salaries and supplements | 4,843 | 5,126 | 5,343 | 73.5 | 204,779 | 63.6 |
| Unincorporated enterprises income — | | | | | | |
| Farm, non-farm and income from dwellings | 432 | 549 | 625 | 8.6 | 33,367 | 10.4 |
| Transfers from general government and public trading enterprises | 548 | 649 | 703 | 9.7 | 52,019 | 16.1 |
| All other income | 910 | 732 | 602 | 8.3 | 32,035 | 9.9 |
| Total household income | 6,733 | 7,056 | 7,273 | 100.0 | 322,200 | 100.0 |
| Less Income tax paid | 1,377 | 1,229 | 1,245 | 17.1 | 47,334 | 14.7 |
| Other direct taxes, fees, fines etc | 44 | 50 | 52 | 0.7 | 2,961 | 0.9 |
| Consumer debt interest and transfers overseas | 131 | 115 | 89 | 1.2 | 4,887 | 1.5 |
| Household disposable income | 5,181 | 5,662 | 5,887 | 80.9 | 267,018 | 82.9 |

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (ABS Cat. No. 5220 0).

3.2 Financial Institutions

Financial institutions

The following tables present selected data for banks, permanent building societies and credit unions in the ACT. While statistics for permanent building societies are present on a standard financial year basis, they also include data for institutions which have other than 30 June accounting years. In these cases the data are assigned and compiled to the standard financial year in which the accounting period ends.

Bank deposits repayable in Australia remained basically unchanged between 1993 and 1994 with the total deposits repayable as at June 1994 standing at \$3,246 million. Other lending increased by 7.4 per cent over the year to \$4,920 million.

A detailed breakdown of deposits and loans by bank in the ACT are included in Table 3.2.1.

TABLE 3.2.1 BANKS: DEPOSITS AND LOANS, ACT, JUNE 1994(a)
(\$ million)

| | <i>Deposits repayable in Australia</i> | | | | | <i>Other lending (c)</i> |
|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Current account bearing interest</i> | <i>Current account non-bearing interest</i> | <i>Term at call(b)</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Total</i> | |
| Advance Bank Australia | 111 | — | 435 | 291 | 837 | 1,060 |
| ANZ Banking Group | 56 | 32 | 106 | 76 | 270 | 417 |
| Chase Manhattan Bank | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| Citibank Savings | 21 | — | 14 | — | 35 | 84 |
| Commonwealth Bank | 209 | 74 | 277 | 285 | 846 | 826 |
| National Australia Bank | 166 | 25 | 97 | 81 | 369 | 689 |
| St George Bank | 33 | — | 96 | 40 | 168 | 595 |
| State Bank of NSW | 65 | 7 | 30 | 17 | 119 | 448 |
| Westpac Banking Corporation | 336 | 62 | 95 | 103 | 596 | 778 |
| Other Banks | — | — | 4 | — | 5 | 19 |
| Total | 996 | 203 | 1,154 | 893 | 3,246 | 4,920 |

(a) Average of weekly figures for month. (b) Includes cash deposits. (c) Refers to loans to non-financial sector.

Source: Australian Banking Statistics, Reserve Bank of Australia.

In 1993–94 there were 10 banks with branches and/or agencies operating in the ACT, an increase of one from the previous year. While the number of credit unions operating remained unchanged, their assets increased by 13.9 per cent to \$255.0 million.

Table 3.2.2 provides an overview of the financial institutions operating in the ACT over the past three years.

TABLE 3.2.2 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS NUMBER AND TOTAL ASSETS, ACT, AS AT 30 JUNE
(\$ million)

| <i>Type of institution</i> | <i>1992</i> | | <i>1993</i> | | <i>1994</i> | |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | <i>No.</i> | <i>Total assets</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Total assets</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Total assets</i> |
| Banks(a) | 8 | n.a. | 9 | n.a. | 10 | n.a. |
| Credit unions(b) | 4 | 193.8 | 6 | 223.8 | 6 | 255.0 |
| Permanent Building Societies | 1 | 478.2 | — | — | — | — |

(a) Based on the number of banks with branches/agencies operating in the ACT no State breakdown of bank assets data is collected. (b) Up to 30 June 1992, the statistics included only credit unions with assets in Australia greater than \$5 million.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia. From 30 June 1993 the statistics are sourced to the Australian Financial Institutions Commission and include all credit unions.

Lending activity

The statistics on lending activity have been classified into four categories:

- Housing — secured housing finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation;

- Personal — finance commitments made by significant lenders to individuals for their own personal (non-business) use;
- Commercial — finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises and non-profit organisations as well as to individuals (for investment and business purposes); and
- Lease — finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises (financial and trading enterprises, non-profit organisations, individuals, government and public authorities).

Lending commitments in the ACT increased by 17.6 per cent in 1993–94 to reach \$3,064.5 million. All four types of lending activity showed strong increases over the year with Lease finance increasing by 55.2 per cent, Housing finance for owner occupation (up 19.7%), Commercial finance (up 15.2%) and Personal finance (up 11.5%).

A five year overview of lending commitments by type of lending activity is contained in the following table.

TABLE 3.2.3 LENDING COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDING ACTIVITY, ACT
(\$ million)

| Type of lending activity | 1989–90 | 1990–91 | 1991–92 | 1992–93 | 1993–94 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Housing finance for owner occupation(a) | 399.5 | 541.5 | 774.6 | 1,098.8 | 1,315.3 |
| Personal finance | 348.2 | 367.8 | 418.2 | 454.0 | 506.1 |
| Commercial finance | 1,024.9 | 1,007.8 | 1,057.2 | 979.3 | 1,129.1 |
| Lease finance | 161.3 | 67.2 | 87.7 | 73.5 | 114.1 |
| Total | 1,933.9 | 1,984.0 | 2,320.5 | 2,605.6 | 3,064.5 |

(a) Including alterations and additions.

Source: Unpublished data — Business and financial surveys section, ABS. Some data is published in *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (8508.0), *Personal Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5642.0), *Commercial Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5643.0) and *Lease Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5644.0).

Housing finance Housing finance for owner occupation showed significant increases for most commitment types in 1993–94 in the ACT. Refinancing showed the greatest increase in the ACT with a 50.3 per cent rise to \$136.2 million. Purchase of established and newly erected dwellings also showed strong growth with increases of 16.9 and 16.7 per cent respectively. Construction declined slightly (by – 1.1%), however the total housing finance commitments for owner occupation increased by 17.6 per cent in the year, this compares with the national increase of 1.5 per cent.

Table 3.2.4 below provides details of the levels of borrowing for owner occupied housing in the ACT over the past five years.

**TABLE 3.2.4 HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, ALL LENDERS, ACT
(\$ million)**

| Year | Purpose of commitment | | | | Total(b) |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| | Construction | Purchase of new dwellings | Purchase of established dwellings(a) | Refinancing (a) | |
| 1989-90 | 34.6 | 48.2 | 299.8 | n.a | 382.6 |
| 1990-91 | 45.9 | 73.5 | 402.0 | n.a | 521.3 |
| 1991-92 | 109.4 | 70.1 | 515.9 | 46.2 | 741.5 |
| 1992-93 | 128.3 | 176.1 | 661.2 | 90.6 | 1,056.2 |
| 1993-94 | 127.0 | 205.5 | 772.9 | 136.2 | 1,241.6 |

(a) Refinancing was included in Purchase of established dwellings prior to 1991-92. (b) Excludes alterations and additions.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5609.0).

Personal finance Fixed loan commitments increased by 3.2 per cent to \$297.0 million in 1993-94 while new and increased credit limits rose by 25.7 per cent to \$209.1 million. Total personal finance credit limits increased by almost 5 per cent in 1993-94 to \$782.4 million, of which \$285.4 million (or 36.5%) was used.

Table 3.2.5 outlines details of personal finance commitments for all lenders in the ACT.

**TABLE 3.2.5 PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS ALL LENDERS, BY TYPE OF FACILITY, ACT
(\$ million)**

| Year | Total personal finance limits | | Cancellations and reductions of credit limits | Credit limits at end of the year | |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| | Fixed loan commitments | New and increased credit limits | | Total | Used |
| 1989-90 | 245.1 | 103.1 | 95.4 | 448.1 | 179.6 |
| 1990-91 | 252.9 | 114.7 | 127.6 | 464.7 | 191.6 |
| 1991-92 | 264.3 | 154.0 | 110.8 | 679.0 | 275.8 |
| 1992-93 | 287.7 | 166.3 | 106.8 | 745.7 | 275.4 |
| 1993-94 | 297.0 | 209.1 | 167.3 | 782.4 | 285.4 |

Source: Unpublished data — *Business and financial surveys section, ABS*. Some data is published in *Personal Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5642.0).

Commercial finance Commercial finance commitments in the ACT in 1993-94 increased by 15.3 per cent from the previous year, however 1992-93 was unusually low. Finance provided by banks increased by 25.6 per cent over the year to \$1,011.3 million, while finance provided by finance companies fell by 42.2 per cent to \$95.6 million. Finance provided by Other lenders stood at \$22.1 million in 1993-94.

Table 3.2.6 below contains details of Commercial finance commitments by type of lender for the ACT over the past five years.

TABLE 3.2.6 COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LENDER, ACT
(\$ million)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Banks</i> | <i>Finance companies</i> | <i>Money market corporations</i> | <i>Other lenders</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1989-90 | 813.0 | 119.4 | — | 92.5 | 1,024.9 |
| 1990-91 | 827.1 | 146.1 | — | 34.5 | 1,007.8 |
| 1991-92 | 805.9 | 201.8 | — | 49.5 | 1,057.2 |
| 1992-93 | 805.6 | 165.3 | — | 8.5 | 979.3 |
| 1993-94 | 1,011.3 | 95.6 | — | 22.1 | 1,129.1 |

Source: Unpublished data — Business and financial surveys section, ABS. Some data is published in *Commercial Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5643.0).

Lease finance Lease finance commitments in the ACT increased by 55.2 per cent in 1993-94 to \$114.1 million. The major contributor to this increase was Finance companies whose finance commitments increased by 139.1 per cent to reach \$65.5 million. Money market corporations and General financiers also showed growth in the year to reach \$13.6 million (up 22.5%) and \$20.3 million (up 14.0%). In contrast, lease finance provided by banks fell by 8.8 per cent to \$15.6 million.

A detailed breakdown of lease finance commitments in the ACT by lessor is included in Table 3.2.7.

TABLE 3.2.7 LEASE FINANCE COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF LESSOR, ACT
(\$ million)

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Banks</i> | <i>Finance companies</i> | <i>Money market corporations</i> | <i>General financiers</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1989-90 | 37.2 | 48.5 | 14.4 | 61.2 | 161.3 |
| 1990-91 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 67.0 |
| 1991-92 | 45.7 | 31.9 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 87.7 |
| 1992-93 | 17.1 | 27.4 | 11.1 | 17.8 | 73.5 |
| 1993-94 | 15.6 | 65.5 | 13.6 | 20.3 | 114.1 |

Source: Unpublished data — Business and financial surveys section, ABS. Some data is published in *Lease Finance, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 5644.0).

► Information sources

Reserve Bank of Australia

ABS publications and other information services

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts
(ABS Cat. No. 5220.0)

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts
(ABS Cat. No. 5242.0)

Commercial Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5643.0)

Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia
(ABS Cat. No. 8508.0)

Lease Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5644.0)

Personal Finance, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 5642.0)

Unpublished housing, personal, commercial and lease finance data
— Business and financial surveys section, ABS

CHAPTER 4

PEOPLE

Population growth

In the March quarter 1994 the ACT population surpassed the 300,000 mark to reach an estimated resident population of 300,200 people.

At 30 June 1994, the estimated resident population of the ACT was 300,900 an increase of 2,000 since 30 June 1993. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in the ACT population of 3,266 persons in 1993-94 was partially offset by the fall in net migration of 504 persons.

Table 4.1 below provides details of the components to the change in the ACT population over the past 5 years.

TABLE 4.1 COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACT(a)

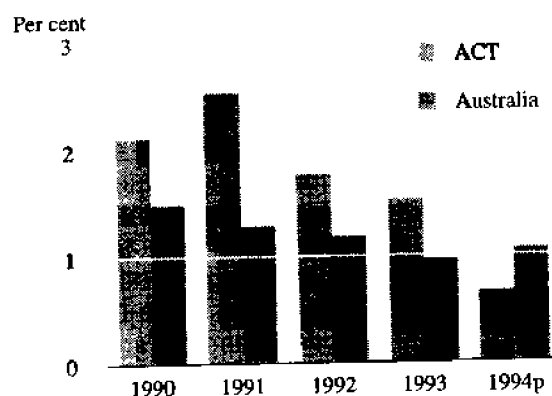
| TABLE 4.1 COMPONENTS TO ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, ACT(a) | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Year ended 30 June | Natural increase | Net migration gain | Population as at 30 June | Rate of growth(b) | |
| | | | | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
| | — Percentage rates — | | | — per cent — | |
| 1990 | 1.22 | 0.85 | 282,200 | 2.09 | 1.49 |
| 1991 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 289,300 | 2.52 | 1.28 |
| 1992 | 1.19 | 0.59 | 294,500 | 1.77 | 1.19 |
| 1993 | 1.16 | 0.35 | 298,900 | 1.51 | 0.96 |
| 1994p | 1.09 | -0.17 | 300,900 | 0.67 | 1.06 |

(a) Excludes Jarvis Bay Territory from September 1993. (b) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of the natural increase and net migration rates arise from the respective adjustments (which are made after each Census) to eliminate any intercensal discrepancy.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

A graphical representation of the growth in the population for each of the States and Australia for the last two years is presented in Graph 4.1 below.

GRAPH 4.1 POPULATION GROWTH, ACT AND AUSTRALIA



Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Cat 3101.0)

Population projections ABS estimates of the population for each year up to the year ending 30 June 2041 were released in 1994.

The ACT population is projected to grow from 298,900 persons in 1993 to 540,000 persons in 2041.

Over the projection period the rate of growth of the population is projected to slow somewhat. The current growth rate of around 1.7 per cent per annum is projected to fall steadily to a rate of around 0.7 per cent per annum in 2041 due to a decline in the natural increase in the population (excess of births over deaths) and relatively steady gains from overseas migration.

Table 4.2 below provides details of the estimated ACT population as at 30 June 1995 and 1996 and thereafter in 5 year intervals broken into the various components of population change.

TABLE 4.2 PROJECTED POPULATION — COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, ACT

| <i>Year ended 30 June</i> | <i>Population</i> | <i>Natural increase</i> | <i>Migration</i> | <i>Total increase</i> | <i>Growth rate (%)</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1995 | 309,000 | 3,600 | 1,500 | 5,100 | 1.7 |
| 1996 | 314,200 | 3,700 | 1,500 | 5,200 | 1.7 |
| 2001 | 341,900 | 3,900 | 1,800 | 5,700 | 1.7 |
| 2006 | 370,700 | 4,000 | 1,800 | 5,700 | 1.6 |
| 2011 | 398,500 | 3,700 | 1,800 | 5,500 | 1.4 |
| 2016 | 424,700 | 3,300 | 1,800 | 5,100 | 1.2 |
| 2021 | 449,600 | 3,100 | 1,800 | 4,900 | 1.1 |
| 2026 | 473,600 | 3,000 | 1,800 | 4,700 | 1.0 |
| 2031 | 496,900 | 2,800 | 1,800 | 4,600 | 0.9 |
| 2036 | 519,200 | 2,600 | 1,800 | 4,300 | 0.8 |
| 2041 | 540,000 | 2,200 | 1,800 | 4,000 | 0.7 |

Source: Projections of the populations of Australia, States and Territories 1993 to 2041 (ABS Cat. No. 3222.0)

Population distribution Preliminary estimates of the population of each of the statistical local areas (SLAs equate to suburbs) of the ACT were released in September 1994.

As expected, the population of newer suburbs in the Tuggeranong and Outer Canberra statistical subdivisions continue to grow strongly.

The Outer Canberra and Tuggeranong statistical subdivisions both showed large increases in the estimated population in 1993 from the data collected in the 1991 Census. The population of the Outer Canberra statistical subdivision is estimated to have increased by over 50 per cent since the Census and the Tuggeranong statistical subdivision by almost 9 per cent in the same period. The Canberra Central and ACT Balance statistical subdivisions both show declines in the population from the Census, -1.6 per cent and -6.5 per cent respectively.

Palmerston is the strongest growing suburb in the ACT with the population increasing from an estimated 120 in 1992 to around 2,587 in 1993. In the Tuggeranong subdivision the fastest growing

suburbs continue to be Banks (up 1,204 from the estimated population in 1992), Gordon (up 1,746) and Conder (up 555).

With the increase in the population in the ACT the population density has also increased. In 1993 there were, on average, 126 persons per square kilometre compared with 118 persons per square kilometre at the time of the 1991 Census.

Table 4.3 below provides a detailed overview of the population of each of the suburbs and towncentre districts over the past eight years.

TABLE 4.3 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY)

| <i>Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area</i> | <i>Year ended 30 June</i> | | | <i>Average percentage change per year (%)</i> | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---|----------------|
| | <i>1986(a)</i> | <i>1991(b)</i> | <i>1993p</i> | <i>1986-91</i> | <i>1991-93</i> |
| CANBERRA CENTRAL SUBDIVISION | | | | | |
| Acton | 1,367 | 2,330 | 1,750 | 14.1 | -12.4 |
| Ainslie | 4,632 | 4,634 | 4,771 | — | 1.5 |
| Barton | 1,051 | 862 | 645 | -3.6 | -12.6 |
| Braddon | 2,564 | 2,430 | 1,982 | -1.0 | -9.2 |
| Campbell | 3,290 | 3,253 | 3,320 | -0.2 | 1.0 |
| City | 123 | 297 | 219 | 28.3 | -13.1 |
| Deakin | 2,717 | 2,633 | 2,672 | -0.6 | 0.7 |
| Dickson | 2,199 | 2,056 | 1,968 | -1.3 | -2.1 |
| Downer | 3,741 | 3,523 | 3,541 | -1.2 | 0.3 |
| Duntroon | 1,121 | 1,889 | 1,950 | 13.7 | 1.6 |
| Forrest | 1,292 | 1,375 | 1,260 | 1.3 | -4.2 |
| Fyshwick | 70 | 61 | 75 | -2.6 | 11.5 |
| Griffith | 3,067 | 3,372 | 3,220 | 2.0 | -2.3 |
| Hackett | 3,216 | 3,050 | 3,184 | -1.0 | 2.2 |
| Kingston | 1,106 | 1,386 | 1,398 | 5.1 | 0.4 |
| Lyneham | 2,530 | 4,245 | 4,212 | 13.6 | -0.4 |
| Narrabundah | 5,413 | 5,273 | 5,335 | -0.5 | 0.6 |
| O'Connor | 4,962 | 4,875 | 4,932 | -0.4 | 0.6 |
| Parkes | 10 | 9 | 27 | -2.0 | 100.0 |
| Red Hill | 3,050 | 3,056 | 3,265 | — | 3.4 |
| Reid | 1,535 | 1,604 | 1,545 | 0.9 | -1.8 |
| Russell | — | 6 | 5 | n.a. | -8.3 |
| Turner | 1,902 | 2,087 | 2,126 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Watson | 3,754 | 3,836 | 3,636 | 0.4 | -2.6 |
| Yarralumia | 2,867 | 2,911 | 3,017 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Total Canberra Central | 57,585 | 61,047 | 60,055 | 1.2 | -0.8 |

**TABLE 4.3 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT
POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991
AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued**

| Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area | Year ended 30 June | | | Average percentage change per year (%) | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---|------------|
| | 1986(a) | 1991(b) | 1993p | 1986-91 | 1991-93 |
| BELCONNEN SUBDIVISION | | | | | |
| Aranda | 2,855 | 2,657 | 2,771 | -1.4 | 2.1 |
| Belconnen Town | | | | | |
| Centre | 1,113 | 2,141 | 2,371 | 18.5 | 5.4 |
| Bruce | 951 | 2,045 | 2,127 | 23.0 | 2.0 |
| Charnwood | 3,588 | 3,643 | 3,635 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Cook | 3,169 | 3,058 | 3,273 | -0.7 | 3.5 |
| Evatt | 6,328 | 6,360 | 6,509 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Florey | 2,143 | 5,440 | 5,608 | 30.8 | 1.5 |
| Flynn | 4,338 | 4,143 | 4,201 | -0.9 | 0.7 |
| Fraser | 2,617 | 2,584 | 2,644 | -0.3 | 1.2 |
| Giralang | 3,911 | 4,031 | 4,157 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Hawker | 3,150 | 3,274 | 3,298 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Higgins | 3,806 | 3,628 | 3,727 | -0.9 | 1.4 |
| Holt | 4,485 | 4,349 | 4,573 | -0.6 | 2.6 |
| Kaleen | 8,198 | 8,690 | 9,000 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Latham | 4,455 | 4,310 | 4,380 | -0.7 | 0.8 |
| McKellar | 2,663 | 2,973 | 3,183 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| Macgregor | 4,412 | 4,271 | 4,343 | -0.6 | 0.8 |
| Macquarie | 2,422 | 2,633 | 2,776 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Melba | 4,344 | 3,422 | 3,454 | -4.2 | 0.5 |
| Page | 2,547 | 2,582 | 2,819 | 0.3 | 4.6 |
| Scullin | 3,296 | 3,167 | 3,149 | -0.8 | -0.3 |
| Spence | 3,256 | 3,082 | 3,142 | -1.1 | 1.0 |
| Weetangera | 3,111 | 2,940 | 3,066 | -1.1 | 2.1 |
| Belconnen | | | | | |
| SSD Balance | 79 | 74 | 73 | -1.3 | -0.7 |
| Total Belconnen | 81,237 | 85,497 | 88,279 | -1.0 | 1.6 |
| WODEN VALLEY SUBDIVISION | | | | | |
| Chifley | 2,712 | 2,539 | 2,510 | -1.3 | -0.6 |
| Curtin | 5,706 | 5,402 | 5,491 | -1.1 | 0.8 |
| Farrer | 3,846 | 3,701 | 3,873 | -0.8 | 2.3 |
| Garran | 3,519 | 3,370 | 3,051 | -0.8 | -4.7 |
| Hughes | 3,056 | 2,921 | 3,085 | -0.9 | 2.8 |
| Isaacs | — | 2,426 | 2,881 | n.a. | 9.4 |
| Lyons | 3,090 | 2,842 | 2,861 | -1.6 | 0.3 |
| Mawson | 2,862 | 2,901 | 2,901 | 0.3 | — |
| O'Malley | 161 | 535 | 680 | 46.5 | 13.6 |
| Pearce | 2,802 | 2,510 | 2,647 | -2.1 | 2.7 |
| Phillip | 416 | 1,066 | 1,340 | 31.3 | 12.9 |
| Torrens | 2,517 | 2,398 | 2,456 | -0.9 | 1.2 |
| Total Woden Valley | 30,687 | 32,611 | 33,776 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| WESTON CREEK SUBDIVISION | | | | | |
| Chapman | 3,300 | 3,135 | 3,270 | -1.0 | 2.2 |
| Duffy | 3,750 | 3,549 | 3,621 | -1.1 | 1.0 |
| Fisher | 3,520 | 3,286 | 3,465 | -1.3 | 2.7 |
| Holder | 3,320 | 3,078 | 3,110 | -1.5 | 0.5 |
| Rivett | 4,004 | 3,729 | 3,743 | -1.4 | 0.2 |
| Stirling | 2,137 | 2,331 | 2,385 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Waramanga | 3,014 | 2,926 | 2,925 | -0.6 | — |
| Weston | 3,838 | 3,648 | 3,701 | -1.0 | 0.7 |
| Weston Creek | | | | | |
| SSD Balance | 96 | 34 | 36 | -12.9 | 2.9 |
| Total Weston Creek | 26,979 | 25,716 | 26,256 | -0.9 | 1.0 |

TABLE 4.3 CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued

| Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area | Year ended 30 June | | | Average percentage change per year (%) | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--|------------|
| | 1986(a) | 1991(b) | 1993p | 1986-91 | 1991-93 |
| TUGGERANONG SUBDIVISION | | | | | |
| Banks(c) | .. | .. | 1,760 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Bonython | .. | 2,317 | 2,946 | n.a. | 13.6 |
| Catwell | 6 | 5,349 | 5,876 | 17,810.0 | 4.9 |
| Chisholm | 4,590 | 6,071 | 6,406 | 6.5 | 2.8 |
| Conder(c) | .. | .. | 1,476 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Fadden | 2,929 | 3,317 | 3,713 | 2.6 | 6.0 |
| Gilmore | 696 | 3,158 | 3,353 | 70.7 | 3.1 |
| Gordon | .. | 713 | 3,821 | n.a. | 218.0 |
| Gowrie | 3,753 | 3,789 | 3,898 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Greenway | .. | 401 | 893 | n.a. | 61.3 |
| Isabella Plains | 728 | 4,283 | 4,667 | 97.7 | 4.5 |
| Kambah | 17,312 | 17,590 | 18,442 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Macarthur | 1,304 | 1,453 | 1,756 | 2.3 | 10.4 |
| Monash | 3,390 | 4,009 | 5,607 | 3.7 | 19.9 |
| Oxley | 1,540 | 2,123 | 2,196 | 7.6 | 1.7 |
| Richardson | 3,496 | 3,509 | 3,790 | 0.1 | 4.0 |
| Theodore | — | 3,653 | 4,174 | n.a. | 7.1 |
| Wanniassa | 9,667 | 9,745 | 9,760 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Tuggeranong | | | | | |
| SSD Balance | 68 | 109 | 123 | 12.1 | 6.4 |
| Total Tuggeranong | 49,479 | 71,589 | 84,657 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| OUTER CANBERRA SUBDIVISION | | | | | |
| Gungahlin Balance(d) | 78 | 77 | 61 | -0.3 | -10.4 |
| Hall | 289 | 306 | 381 | 1.2 | 12.3 |
| Harman | 343 | 359 | 375 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
| Hume | 15 | 12 | 13 | -4.0 | 4.2 |
| Jerrabomberra(e) | 184 | 30 | 35 | -16.7 | 8.3 |
| Kowen | 40 | 48 | 47 | 4.0 | -1.0 |
| Majura | 425 | 340 | 349 | -4.0 | 1.3 |
| Mitchell | — | 6 | 5 | n.a. | -8.3 |
| OaksEstate | 310 | 302 | 342 | -0.5 | 6.6 |
| Palmerston | .. | .. | 2,587 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Pialligo | 125 | 103 | 126 | -3.5 | 11.2 |
| Stromlo | 212 | 233 | 114 | 2.0 | -25.5 |
| Symonston(e) | 449 | 628 | 458 | 8.0 | -13.5 |
| Total Outer Canberra | 2,470 | 2,444 | 4,889 | -0.2 | 50.0 |
| ACT BALANCE | | | | | |
| Remainder of ACT(f) | 342 | 418 | 391 | 4.4 | -3.2 |
| TOTAL ACT (f) | 248,783 | 279,322 | 298,303 | 2.5 | 3.4 |

(a) Final data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. (b) Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. (c) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992. They became separate SLAs on 1 July 1992. (d) Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991. (e) Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston. (f) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory* (ABS Cat. No. 3207.8); *1991 Census - Census Counts for Small areas, Australian Capital Territory* (ABS Cat. No. 2730.8)

Permanent settlers

In 1993 the number of people from overseas who intended to settle permanently in the ACT was 795, a fall of 295 people from

the previous year. As a proportion of permanent settlers in Australia the number who intended settling in the ACT remained steady at 1.2 per cent.

Almost 35 per cent of permanent settlers in the ACT come from Europe and the former USSR, 53 per cent of whom are from the United Kingdom and Ireland. In comparison 29.8 per cent of permanent settlers in Australia as a whole, came from Europe and the former USSR. The second most common origin of intending permanent settlers in the ACT and Australia is Southeast Asia with 18.1 per cent and 20.4 per cent of the total number of settlers respectively.

Table 4.4 below provides a detailed breakdown of settler arrivals in the ACT and Australia for the 1993 calendar year.

TABLE 4.4 INTENDED STATE OF RESIDENCE: PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1993

| <i>Country of birth</i> | <i>Australian Capital Territory(a)</i> | <i>Australia</i> | <i>ACT as a percentage of Australia</i> |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| Oceania and Antarctica | 101 | 9,276 | 1.1 |
| New Zealand | 65 | 6,835 | 1.0 |
| Other | 36 | 2,441 | 1.5 |
| Europe and the former USSR | 278 | 19,574 | 1.4 |
| Former Yugoslav Republics | 55 | 4,604 | 1.2 |
| United Kingdom and Ireland | 148 | 9,240 | 1.6 |
| Other | 75 | 5,730 | 1.3 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 28 | 4,343 | 0.6 |
| Southeast Asia | 144 | 13,369 | 1.1 |
| Malaysia | 30 | 1,309 | 2.3 |
| Philippines | 39 | 3,739 | 1.0 |
| Viet Nam | 35 | 5,660 | 0.6 |
| Other | 40 | 2,661 | 1.5 |
| Northeast Asia | 72 | 8,593 | 0.8 |
| Hong Kong | 28 | 3,829 | 0.7 |
| Other | 44 | 4,764 | 0.9 |
| Southern Asia | 75 | 4,899 | 1.5 |
| India | 32 | 2,489 | 1.3 |
| Other | 43 | 2,410 | 1.8 |
| The Americas | 78 | 3,081 | 2.5 |
| United States of America | 33 | 1,274 | 2.6 |
| Other | 45 | 1,807 | 2.5 |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | 19 | 2,481 | 0.8 |
| Total(b) | 795 | 65,675 | 1.2 |

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory (b) Includes 'non stated' category.

Source: Unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data for the ACT - Demography section, ABS; Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (ABS Cat No. 3404.0)

Births and deaths

There were 4,414 births in the ACT in 1993, producing a crude birth rate of 14.8 for the year. Nationally the crude birth rate was 14.7 in 1993.

Ex nuptial births accounted for 22.9 per cent of total live births in the ACT in 1993, an increase of 2.5 per cent from the previous

year. This compares with the national figure of 24.9 per cent in 1993.

In 1993 1,110 people died in the ACT, an increase of 36 on the previous year but producing no change in the crude death rate of 3.7 in 1993. Nationally the crude death rate was 6.9 for the year.

There were 19 infant deaths in the ACT in 1993, a decrease of 32.1 per cent from 1992. Infant mortality rates for both the ACT and Australia fell in 1993 with the ACT declining by 31.7 per cent and Australia by 12.9 per cent.

Table 4.5 below provides details of births and deaths for the ACT and Australia for the past three years.

TABLE 4.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS: NUMBERS AND RATES(a)

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Births (ACT) — | 4,756 | 4,447 | 4,414 |
| Ex-nuptial births | 922 | 909 | 1,010 |
| Ex-nuptial births as a proportion of total births (per cent) | 19.4 | 20.4 | 22.9 |
| Crude birth rate — | | | |
| ACT | 16.5 | 15.1 | 14.8 |
| Australia | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.7 |
| Deaths (ACT) | | | |
| Male | 605 | 578 | 632 |
| Females | 491 | 496 | 478 |
| Persons | 1,096 | 1,074 | 1,110 |
| Crude death rate — | | | |
| ACT | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Australia | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Infant deaths (ACT) | 36 | 28 | 19 |
| Infant mortality rate — | | | |
| ACT | 7.6 | 6.3 | 4.3 |
| Australia | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Fetal deaths (still births) | 29 | 19 | 21 |

(a) All rates are expressed per 1,000 mean population.

Source: *Births, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3302.0); *Unpublished data* — (Social section — ABS QLD), some infant deaths data is published in *Perinatal Deaths, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3304.0)

➤ Information sources

ABS publications and other information services

1991 Census – Census Counts for Small Areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 2730.8)

Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 3101.0)

Births, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3301.0)

Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3302.0)

Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 3207.8)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3404.0)

Perinatal Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3304.0)

Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1993 to 2041 (ABS Cat. No. 3222.0)

Unpublished infant deaths data – Social section, ABS QLD

Unpublished permanent settlers data – Demography section, ABS

CHAPTER 5

FAMILIES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics defines a *family* as 'two or more people living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, de facto partnering, fostering or adoption'.

Family types

In June 1994 175,000 people aged 15 years and over and usually resident in the ACT were members of a family. There were 74,722 families, of which 82.4 per cent were *couple families*, 16.3 per cent were *one parent families* and the remaining 1.4 per cent were *other families*. Almost 57 per cent of *couple families* had dependants present in the household compared with 75.3 per cent of *one parent families*.

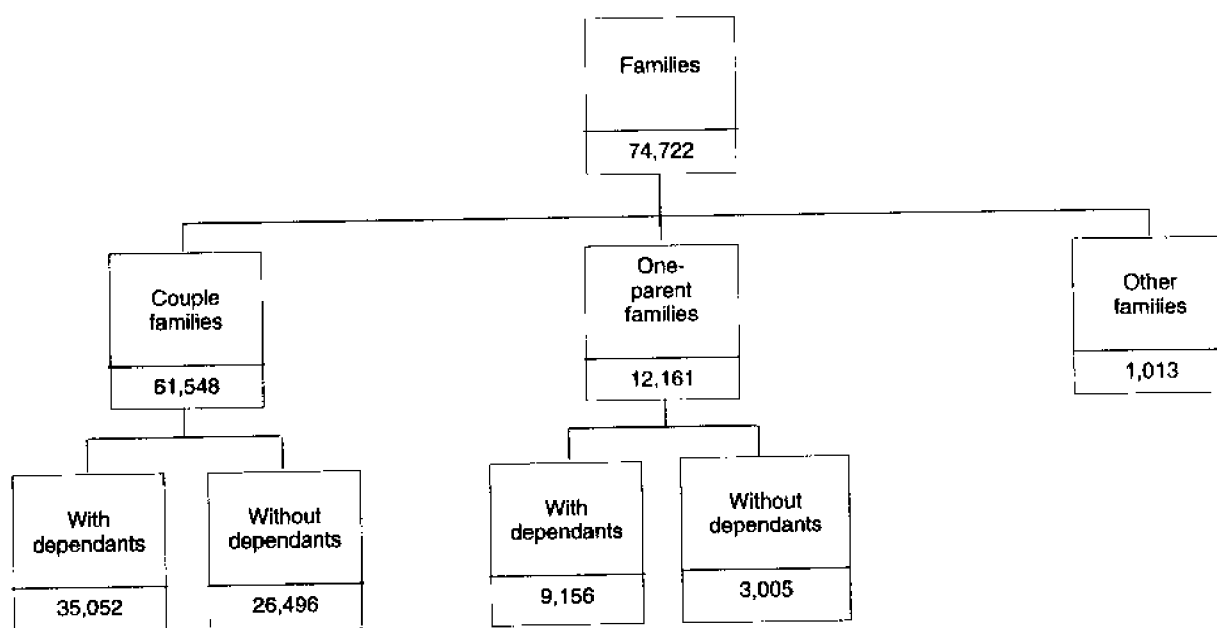
In *couple families* where both parents were employed, 61.6 per cent of families had dependants present. There were 7,521 couple families where neither parent was in the labour force, 10.3 per cent of whom had dependants present.

In *one-parent families* the parent was classified as unemployed in 3.9 per cent of all one-parent families, a further 36.6 per cent of parents in one-parent families were not in the labour force.

In 90.4 per cent of *other families* the family head was employed and the remaining 9.7 per cent of family heads were not in the labour force.

Diagram 1 below provides an overview of families in the ACT in June 1994.

DIAGRAM 1: ACT FAMILIES, JUNE 1994



Source: Labour Force – data on microfiche. Some data is published in Labour Force Status (ABS Cat. No. 6224.0).

Marriages and divorces

In 1993 there were 1,783 marriages registered in the ACT. This was a fall of 8 from the 1,791 marriages registered in 1992. While the number of divorces granted in the ACT rose in 1993 it is important to note that many divorces granted in the ACT are to applicants whose usual state of residence lies outside the ACT, for example, southern New South Wales.

The number and crude marriage and divorce rates for the ACT and Australia are outlined in Table 5.1 below.

TABLE 5.1 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES: NUMBERS AND RATES(a), ACT

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Marriages ACT(b) — | | | |
| Number | 1,886 | 1,791 | 1,783 |
| Crude marriage rate — | | | |
| ACT | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Australia | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| Divorces ACT(b) — | | | |
| Number | 1,970 | 1,875 | 2,061 |
| Crude divorce rate — | | | |
| ACT | (c) | (c) | (c) |
| Australia | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 |

(a) Crude marriage and divorce rates are expressed per 1000 of the mean population. (b) ACT data may include some marriages and divorces of person usually resident in Jervis Bay Territory. (c) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT where usual residence was in another State, the rates for the ACT are not representative of the ACT population.

Source: *Marriages, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3306.0); *Divorces, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 3307.0)

Education and families

The ability of individual members of a family to participate in education and employment is to some extent dependent on the characteristics of the family unit. In recent years changes in the labour market have seen a rise in the educational qualifications of the labour force.

In 1992 the education participation rate of all persons aged 15 years and over living in families in the ACT was 22.2 per cent, compared with 15.6 per cent nationally. The education participation rate for one parent families was greater than that for couple families, with participation rates of 30.4 and 21.2 per cent respectively.

In 1992, 25.2 per cent of people aged 15 years and over from non-English speaking background families were attending an educational institution, compared with 22.2 per cent of all people living in families in the ACT.

Table 5.2 on the following page provides a detailed breakdown of attendance at educational institutions by family type and type of educational institution for all persons aged 15 years and over who were living in families in the ACT in 1992.

TABLE 5.2 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE LIVING IN FAMILIES: SELECTED FAMILY TYPES BY ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION, ACT, 1992

| Family type | School | Technical college /TAFE | University/ other tertiary institution | Other educational institution | Total attending | Education participation rate | Total |
|--|--------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | | — % — | — % — | — % — | '000 | % | '000 |
| Couple | 33.3 | 22.6 | 37.7 | 6.4 | 35.1 | 21.2 | 165.8 |
| One parent | *28.7 | *27.7 | 36.5 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 30.4 | 20.7 |
| Other | .. | **50.7 | **49.3 | .. | **0.6 | 25.2 | 2.4 |
| Non-English speaking background(a) | 33.5 | 27.5 | 37.8 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 25.2 | 49.3 |
| All persons aged 15 and over in families | 32.1 | 23.8 | 37.7 | 6.4 | 41.9 | 22.2 | 188.8 |

(a) Families where either member of a couple or lone parent was from a non-English speaking country.

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent. Figures should be used with caution. If appears in place of an estimate, the estimate is zero.

Source: Unpublished data — Welfare section, ABS. Some data is also included in *Focus on Families: Education and Employment* (ABS Cat. No. 4421.0)

Families and the labour force

Of the 156,300 people in the labour force in the ACT in June 1994, 81.9 per cent were members of a family. Participation rates for family members was higher than that for non-family members with 73.2 per cent and 70.9 per cent respectively. Unemployment rates for non-family members was slightly higher than that for family members with 7.0 per cent for non-family members compared with 6.0 per cent for family members.

In the ACT of all families with dependants, *couple families* had a greater labour force participation rate than *lone parent families* with 83.4 per cent and 66.3 per cent respectively. Participation rates for dependant students and non-dependant children in the ACT stood at 44.0 per cent and 94.9 per cent in June 1994 compared with national rates of 43.2 per cent and 90.9 per cent respectively.

Of the 28,300 non-family members living in households and participating in the labour force in the ACT, almost 93 per cent were employed. Labour force participation rates for lone persons in non-family households stood at 52.4 per cent and for those not living alone the rate was 87.1 per cent in June 1994.

Table 5.3 on the following page provides a detailed breakdown of the relationship of persons in households and their family status for the ACT.

TABLE 5.3 RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, ACT(a), JUNE 1994

| | <i>Employed</i> | <i>Unem ployed</i> | <i>Labour force</i> | <i>Not in Labour force</i> | <i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i> | <i>Unem ployment rate</i> | <i>Partic ipation rate</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | — '000 — | | | | | — % — | |
| Family member | 120.4 | 7.7 | 128.0 | 47.0 | 175.0 | 6.0 | 73.2 |
| Husband or wife | 89.4 | 3.8 | 93.2 | 30.1 | 123.3 | 4.1 | 75.6 |
| With dependants | 56.1 | 2.6 | 58.7 | 11.7 | 70.4 | 4.5 | 83.4 |
| Without dependants | 33.3 | *1.2 | 34.5 | 18.4 | 52.9 | *3.3 | 65.2 |
| Lone parent | 7.1 | *0.5 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 12.0 | *6.3 | 63.6 |
| With dependants | 5.6 | *0.5 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 9.2 | *7.9 | 66.3 |
| Without dependants | 1.5 | - | 1.5 | *1.3 | 2.8 | - | 54.6 |
| Dependent student(b) | 6.7 | *1.1 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 17.8 | *14.2 | 44.0 |
| Non-dependant child(c) | 14.8 | 2.1 | 16.9 | *0.9 | 17.8 | 12.4 | 94.9 |
| Other family person | 2.3 | *0.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 4.0 | *7.7 | 60.6 |
| Non-family member | 26.3 | 2.0 | 28.3 | 11.6 | 39.8 | 7.0 | 70.9 |
| Lone person | 9.2 | *0.6 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 18.6 | *6.0 | 52.4 |
| Not living alone | 17.1 | 1.4 | 18.5 | 2.7 | 21.3 | 7.5 | 87.1 |
| Total | 146.7 | 9.6 | 156.3 | 58.5 | 214.8 | 6.2 | 72.7 |

(a) Civilians who were residents of household where family status was determined. (b) Excluding persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (c) Aged 15 and over.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6224.0)

Work and family responsibilities

Working people with family responsibilities, particularly those involving care of children or ill or disabled family members, either arrange alternative ways of meeting the responsibilities or arrange their employment, including temporary or permanent withdrawal from the labour force, to accommodate them. In couple families where both partners are employed, a posting or job change involving relocation for one partner may cause a change in labour force activity for the other partner if the couple are to remain living together.

Child care

The 1990 Child Care Survey revealed that 71.8 per cent (18,600) of two parent families and 76.4 per cent (4,200) of one parent families in the ACT used formal and/or informal child care.

While there were similar percentages of one and two parent families who used informal care only (47.3% and 42.5% respectively) more use is made of formal care by two parent families (13.1%) than one parent families (5.5%).

Table 5.4 on the following page details the use of formal and informal child care in the ACT by family type.

**TABLE 5.4 COMBINATIONS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL CARE
BY FAMILY TYPE, ACT, NOVEMBER 1990
('000)**

| <i>Combinations of formal and informal care</i> | <i>Two parent families</i> | <i>One parent families</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Formal care only | 3.4 | **0.3 | 3.7 |
| Informal care only | 11.0 | 2.6 | 13.7 |
| Formal and informal care | 4.2 | 1.3 | 5.5 |
| Neither formal or informal care | 7.3 | 1.3 | 8.6 |
| <i>Total formal care</i> | 7.5 | 1.6 | 9.1 |
| <i>Total informal care</i> | 15.2 | 3.9 | 19.1 |
| Total | 25.9 | 5.5 | 31.4 |

* Estimate subject to relative standard error in excess of 25 per cent and should be treated with caution

Source: Unpublished data — Information Services section, ABS NSW. Some data is published in *Child Care, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 4402.0)

*Disabled persons and the
aged*

The 1993 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers revealed that there were 12,200 persons aged 60 years or more, living in households in the ACT, who reported needing help with one or more of the following activities: home help, home maintenance, meal preparation, personal affairs and/or transport.

There were 21,400 persons with a disability, living in households, who reported a need for help in one or more activity, and of these people, 16,800 reported receiving help in at least one activity.

Table 5.5 on the following page outlines the forms of assistance received by persons aged 5 years and over in households in the ACT in 1993.

**TABLE 5.5 PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER IN
HOUSEHOLDS, TYPES OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED, ACT, 1993**

| <i>Type of main provider of assistance</i> | <i>Total activities for which help was needed ('000)</i> |
|--|--|
| <i>Informal help from —</i> | |
| Spouse or partner | 8.8 |
| Mother | 2.5 |
| Father | *0.4 |
| Daughter | 3.0 |
| Son | 1.9 |
| Other relative | 2.5 |
| Friend/relative | 2.2 |
| <i>Formal help from —</i> | |
| Home care/home help, council handyperson | 1.6 |
| Community/home nursing | *0.9 |
| Privately arranged/commercially provided service | 2.1 |
| Meals on wheels(b) | ** |
| Voluntary community assistance scheme | *0.3 |
| Physiotherapist | ** |
| Chiropodist/Podiatrist | 2.1 |
| Speech therapist(c) | **0.1 |
| Other | *0.7 |
| Total | 21.4 |

(a) Needs help with at least one activity. Total may be less than sum of components since persons may need help with more than one activity. (b) Meals on wheels only applicable to help with meal preparation. (c) Speech therapist only applicable to verbal communication handicap.

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent including blank and zero cells.

Source: Unpublished data — Welfare section, ABS. Some data is published in *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 4430.0)

Family support The 1992 National Survey of Families examined the issue of support from two perspectives: that of persons receiving assistance; and that of persons providing assistance.

The main areas in which help was received were help to get a job (32.8% of all persons receiving assistance), help to look for work (24.9%) and free accommodation (12.3%). Persons aged in the 15-24 year age bracket were the most common recipients of assistance in the areas of free accommodation (86.2%), help to look for work (62.5%) and help to get a job (49.2%). Persons aged 65-74 years were the most common recipient of personal care/home help (27.7%).

Table 5.6 on the following page details the type of support received by the age of recipients for the ACT in 1992.

TABLE 5.6 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER — SUPPORT RECEIVED BY AGE, ACT, 1992
(Per cent)

| | <i>Help to look for work</i> | <i>Help to get a job</i> | <i>Income support</i> | <i>Monetary inherit- ance</i> | <i>Home/ land purchase</i> | <i>Free accom- modation</i> | <i>Accom- modation inherit- ance</i> | <i>Personal care/ home help</i> |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Age of recipient | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | *62.5 | *49.2 | 33.4 | **4.6 | *8.6 | 86.2 | ** | ** |
| 25-34 | ** | *22.0 | 38.3 | *19.0 | 43.0 | *6.1 | ** | ** |
| 35-44 | ** | *21.1 | *20.2 | *18.0 | 39.9 | **1.7 | *22.4 | ** |
| 45-54 | ** | *6.8 | *5.6 | *27.1 | *7.7 | **2.8 | *27.8 | ** |
| 55-64 | .. | *0.8 | *1.9 | *18.2 | **0.7 | **0.9 | ** | ** |
| 65-74 | .. | .. | *0.3 | *8.0 | .. | **1.0 | ** | *27.7 |
| 75 and over | .. | .. | *0.3 | *5.0 | .. | **1.4 | ** | ** |

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent. Figures should be used with caution. If appears in place of an estimate, the estimate is zero.

Source: *Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4418.0)

The main providers of support fell into the 25-44 year age group for all categories except home/land purchasing where the older age groups provided the support. The sex of providers of support were relatively even across all categories with more females providing support in the areas of help to look for work/get a job (51.1%), personal care/home help (52.4%) and transport for the sick/elderly or disabled (58.3%). More males provided support with income support (51.8%) and home/land purchasing (50.1%)

Table 5.7 below provides details of the type of support received by age.

TABLE 5.7 PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER SUPPORT PROVIDED BY AGE, ACT, 1992
(Per cent)

| | <i>Help to look work/get a job</i> | <i>for Income support</i> | <i>Home/ land purchasing</i> | <i>Personal care/ home/help</i> | <i>Transport sick/ disabled /elderly</i> |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Age of provider | | | | | |
| 15-24 | *17.8 | *11.0 | .. | *13.8 | **5.6 |
| 25-34 | *24.3 | *17.6 | .. | *27.7 | *21.8 |
| 35-44 | 28.8 | 25.0 | .. | *29.0 | *32.3 |
| 45-54 | *22.7 | 23.5 | *28.4 | *19.0 | *26.9 |
| 55-64 | *5.3 | *13.9 | *33.6 | *7.5 | **7.3 |
| 65-74 | **0.6 | *7.1 | *27.9 | **2.1 | **3.5 |
| 75 and over | **0.4 | *1.9 | ** | **0.9 | **2.6 |

* Relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and up to 50 per cent.

** Relative standard error over 50 per cent. Figures should be used with caution. If appears in place of an estimate, the estimate is zero.

Source: *Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 4418.0)

► Information sources

ABS publications and other information services

Australia's Families — selected findings from the survey of families in Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4418.0)

Child Care, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4402.0)

Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4430.0)

Divorces, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3307.0)

Focus on Families: Education and Employment (ABS Cat. No. 4421.0)

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6224.0)

Marriages, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3306.0)

Women in Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4113.0)

Unpublished child care data - Information Services section, ABS
NSW

Unpublished disability and ageing data — Welfare section, ABS

Unpublished education data — Welfare section, ABS

CHAPTER 6

EDUCATION

Preschool sessional education is offered in the ACT to all children aged four years by 30 April for the 12 months prior to their entry to school. Places are also available to allow students with particular social and language needs to begin preschool at three years of age.

Primary education in the ACT is full-time education that commences at kindergarten (pre Year 1) and continues onto Year 1 and through to Year 6.

Secondary education in the government sector is conducted in two separate establishments: high schools (Years 7–10) and secondary colleges (Years 11 and 12). In the non-government sector secondary education is provided in the one establishment usual Years 7–10 or Years 7–12.

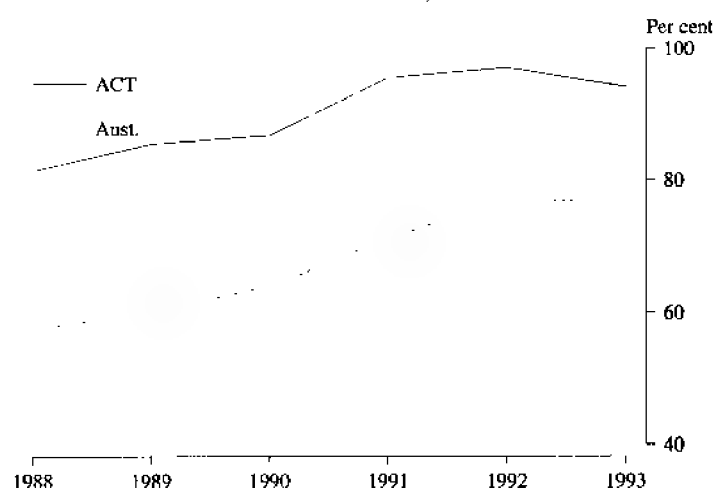
Special schools are only provided in the government sector and cater for school age students from preschool to secondary level. These schools provide special instruction for physically and/or intellectually disabled students.

Student numbers in the ACT have remained steady over the past five years with a total of 61,200 students enrolled in ACT schools in July 1994, representing an increase of 0.5 per cent on the number enrolled in July 1990.

Apparent retention rates of students attending school from years 7 through to 12 have remained high in the ACT with 93.3 per cent of students staying on in 1994 compared with 86.9 per cent in 1990. Nationally retention rates have increased from 64.0 per cent in 1990 to 73.1 per cent in 1994.

Graph 6.1 below illustrates the changes in the apparent retention rates of students in both the ACT and Australia over the past five years. Retention rates appear to have peaked in 1992.

GRAPH 6.1 APPARENT RETENTION RATES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO YEAR 12, 1988 TO 1993



Note: Care should be exercised in the interpretation of data on apparent retention rates since a range of factors affect their calculation.
Source: *Schools, Australia (4221.0)*

Table 6.1 below provides an overview of student numbers by level of education and the apparent retention rates for years 7–12 over the past five years.

TABLE 6.1 STUDENT NUMBERS AND RETENTION RATES, ACT 1990–1994

| | Student numbers | | | | | Apparent retention rate (%) (b) | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Pre-schools (preK) | Primary (K-6) | Junior secondary (7-10) | Senior secondary (11-12) | Special (a) | | Total |
| TOTAL STUDENTS | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | n.a. | 32,076 | 19,168 | 9,178 | 473 | 60,895 | 86.9 |
| 1991 | 4,142 | 32,421 | 18,991 | 9,771 | 473 | 61,656 | 95.6 |
| 1992 | 4,286 | 32,612 | 19,005 | 9,778 | 467 | 61,862 | 97.2 |
| 1993 | 4,410 | 32,588 | 18,910 | 9,377 | 438 | 60,875 | 94.2 |
| 1994 | 4,453 | 32,672 | 18,867 | 9,222 | 439 | 61,200 | 93.8 |

(a) Excludes preschool students (b) Retention rates are calculated for students attending school from Years 7–12 inclusive.
Source: A Data File on ACT School Systems, July 1994 — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Teacher/student ratios in primary and secondary schools have remained relatively constant over the past five years, with primary schools averaging 20.2 students per teacher and secondary schools 13.1 students per teacher. The preschool teacher/student ratios include teacher assistants, resulting in an average teacher/student ratio of 23.6 students per teacher. Note — teacher/student ratios are not an indication of class size.

Primary school teacher numbers in the ACT have increased by 103 over the past five years to a total of 1,648 teachers employed in 1994. Primary school student numbers have increased by 596 over the same period. In contrast the number of secondary school teachers has declined since reaching a peak in 1992, to report a total of 2,044 teachers in ACT secondary schools, a decline of 5.8 per cent since 1990 and down 10.5 per cent on the peak of 1992. Preschool teacher numbers have been stable over the past five years with the number of teachers employed in 1994 slightly below the average of the five years.

Table 6.2 below provides details of the number of teachers and teacher/student ratios by level of education in the ACT over the past five years.

TABLE 6.2 NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED TEACHERS AND TEACHER/STUDENT RATIOS, ACT, 1990-1994

| | <i>Teacher numbers (FTE staff)(a)</i> | | | <i>Teacher/student ratios(b)</i> | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | <i>Pre-schools(c)(d)</i> | <i>Primary</i> | <i>Secondary</i> | <i>Pre-schools(d)</i> | <i>Primary</i> | <i>Secondary</i> |
| TOTAL SCHOOLS | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 178 | 1,545 | 2,169 | 23.1 | 20.8 | 13.1 |
| 1991 | 173 | 1,551 | 2,188 | 23.4 | 20.9 | 13.1 |
| 1992 | 178 | 1,696 | 2,285 | 23.4 | 19.2 | 12.6 |
| 1993 | 185 | 1,616 | 2,166 | 23.1 | 20.2 | 13.1 |
| 1994 | 177 | 1,648 | 2,044 | 25.2 | 19.8 | 13.7 |

(a) Full time equivalent staff. (b) This is not an indication of class size. (c) Refers to government preschools only. (d) Includes teacher assistants.

Source: A Data File on ACT School Systems — ACT Department of Education and Training.

A comprehensive overview of the education system in the ACT in 1994 is presented in Table 6.3. The following highlights some of the key points from that table as revealed in the July 1994 ACT Schools Census conducted by the ACT Department of Education and Training.

Schools In July 1994 the ACT was serviced by 84 preschools, 137 primary and secondary schools (including colleges) and 5 special schools. This compares with the July 1993 figures of 82 preschools, 134 primary and secondary schools and 5 special schools. Almost 80 per cent of all schools operating in the ACT in July 1994 were government funded.

Teachers There were 4,163 teachers employed in ACT schools in July 1994, an increase of 1.5 per cent from July 1993. Reflecting the split between government and non-government schools in the ACT, there were more than twice as many teachers employed in government schools as their non-government counterparts (69.2% and 30.8% respectively).

Students While the number of preschool students increased slightly in 1994, the number of students attending primary and secondary schools (including college and special schools) declined in the period.

Preschools There were 4,453 preschool students in the ACT in July 1994 attending 84 preschools. The average school size, in terms of the number of students, was 53 students.

Primary and secondary schools and colleges In the ACT in July 1994, there were 32,672 students attending primary schools, 18,867 students attending high schools and 9,222 students attending colleges. Special schools in the ACT accounted for an additional 439 students. The average school size, in terms of student numbers, was 464 students. Government schools were slightly smaller (averaging 441 students per school) than their non-government counterpart (averaging 513 students per school).

Gender of students The gender split of students in the ACT was reasonably even with slightly more males attending school than females (51.0% and 49.0% respectively). Retention rates for females was higher than for males with 95.4 per cent of females and 92.2 per cent of males attending from Year 7 through to Year 12.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Family origin | Almost 18 per cent of students attending government schools were born overseas. Of all students attending government schools in the ACT, 28.7 per cent were from non-English speaking backgrounds. (Non-government student data for these groups is unavailable). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students accounted for 1.17 per cent of all students attending government schools and 0.48 per cent of students attending non-government schools in the ACT in July 1994. |
| NSW students | Students who usually reside in NSW but who attended ACT schools accounted for almost 3 per cent of the total number of students attending government and over 7 per cent of students attending non-government schools. |
| International students | International private students accounted for 0.1 per cent of all enrolments in ACT schools in July 1994. For further details about ACT schools in July 1994 refer to Table 6.3 below. |

TABLE 6.3 ACT SCHOOLS, JULY 1994, PRELIMINARY

| | Government schools | Non- government schools | All schools |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Preschools | 79 | 5 | 84 |
| Preschool children | 4,302 | 151 | 4,453 |
| Schools | | | |
| Number | 96 | 41 | 137 |
| Per cent of total | 70 | 30 | 100 |
| Average school size (students) | 441 | 513 | 464 |
| Students | | | |
| Primary | 22,211 | 10,461 | 32,672 |
| High | 10,933 | 7,934 | 18,867 |
| College | 6,580 | 2,642 | 9,222 |
| Special | 439 | — | 439 |
| Total students(a) | 40,163 | 21,037 | 61,200 |
| Total students (Per cent of total) | 65.6 | 34.4 | 100 |
| Teachers | | | |
| Number | 2,497 | 1,282 | 3,779 |
| Per cent of total | 66.1 | 33.9 | 100 |
| Apparent retention rates(b) (per cent) | | | |
| Males | 113.2 | 65.9 | 92.2 |
| Females | 109.1 | 73.4 | 95.4 |
| Total persons | 111.1 | 69.6 | 93.8 |
| Female students | | | |
| Number | 19,791 | 10,217 | 30,008 |
| Per cent of total students | 49.3 | 49.0 | 49.0 |
| Male students | | | |
| Number | 20,375 | 10,820 | 31,195 |
| Per cent of total students | 50.7 | 51.0 | 51.0 |
| Students born overseas | | | |
| Number | 7,145 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Per cent of total | 17.8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students | | | |
| Number | 469 | 101 | 570 |
| Per cent of total | 1.17 | 0.48 | 0.93 |
| Non-English speaking background students | | | |
| Number | 11,354 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Per cent of total | 28.7 | n.a. | n.a. |
| NSW students | | | |
| Number | 1,199 | 1,543 | 2,742 |
| Per cent of total students in ACT schools | 3.0 | 7.4 | 4.5 |
| Special schools | 5 | — | 5 |
| Students in special schools | | | |
| Number | 439 | — | 439 |
| Per cent of total | 1.1 | — | 1.1 |
| International private students | | | |
| Number | 112 | 20 | 132 |
| Per cent of total | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

(a) Excludes preschool students. (b) The apparent retention rate for government schools may exceed 100 per cent due to a number of non-government schools finishing at Year 10 and students need to change to schools to continue Years 11 and 12.

Source: A Data File on ACT School Systems, July 1994 — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Vocational education and training

The Canberra Institute of Technology (formerly known as the ACT Institute of TAFE) is responsible for 9 campuses and 2 annexes which cater for the vocational, educational and training needs of the ACT and surrounding region. In 1993 there were 16,957 students enrolled in courses run by the Canberra Institute of Technology, representing a decline of 6.6 per cent from the number enrolled in 1992.

In 1993 almost 23 per cent of students were enrolled in the Para-professional higher technician stream of study and a further 18.6 per cent were enrolled in courses under the other skills — complete stream. The other main streams of study were operatives, initial (13 % of all enrolments); basic employment skills (12.7%) and educational preparation (12.3%).

Table 6.4 below provides a detailed breakdown of enrolments at the Canberra Institute of Technology by stream of study.

TABLE 6.4 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING: STUDENTS BY STREAM OF STUDY, ACT, 1993

| <i>Stream of study(a)</i> | <i>Commencing students</i> | <i>All enrolments(b)</i> | <i>All students</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Recreation, leisure | — | — | — |
| Basic employment skills | 1,961 | 2,301 | 2,150 |
| Educational preparation | 2,028 | 2,163 | 2,089 |
| Operatives, initial | 1,794 | 2,243 | 2,203 |
| Recognised trades: part exempt | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Recognised trades: complete | 781 | 1,636 | 1,636 |
| Other skills: part exempt | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Other skills: complete | 2,380 | 3,244 | 3,154 |
| Trade technicians/supervisory | 993 | 1,447 | 1,438 |
| Para-professional technician | — | — | — |
| Para-professional higher technician | 2,386 | 3,940 | 3,868 |
| Professional | 125 | 297 | 295 |
| Operative: post initial | 168 | 182 | 182 |
| Trades/other skills: post initial | 438 | 479 | 470 |
| Trade tech/super: post initial | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Para-prof tech: post initial | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Para prof high tech: post initial | — | — | — |
| Net all streams(a) | 12,805 | 18,159(b) | 16,957 |

(a) This net total is less than the sum of the component streams, as students enrolled in two or more streams have been counted once only. (b) Since some students enrol in more than one VET course in a year the total number of course enrolments exceeds the total number of persons taking VET courses.

Source: *Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER) — Department of Employment, Education and Training.*

Higher education

There are three higher education institutions located in the ACT: the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA), the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Canberra. In 1994 there were 20,202 students enrolled at the three higher education institutions, a decline from the 20,723 enrolled in 1993. Enrolments at the ANU and ADFA were both up slightly on the previous year, however the decrease in enrolments at the University of Canberra nullified the effect of the increased enrolments at the other institutions.

Enrolments in all course types at the ADFA in 1994 were up on the numbers reported in 1993, while both the ANU and University of Canberra reported increased enrolments in higher degrees. Enrolments in other post graduate and other under graduate

courses at the ANU were up on the previous year while Bachelor and Enabling and non-award course enrolments were down. The only other course, apart from higher degree, where enrolments at University of Canberra were higher than the previous year were for enabling and non-award courses.

Table 6.5 below provides details of the number of students enrolled by educational institution by course type in 1994.

TABLE 6.5 HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND COURSE TYPE, ACT, 1994

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Higher degree</i> | <i>Other post-graduate</i> | <i>Bachelor</i> | <i>Other under-graduate</i> | <i>Enabling and non-award</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Australian Defence Force Academy | 322 | 48 | 978 | — | 11 | 1,359 |
| Australian National University | 1,464 | 830 | 7,646 | 147 | 203 | 10,290 |
| University of Canberra | 685 | 895 | 6,877 | 25 | 71 | 8,553 |
| Total | 2,471 | 1,773 | 15,501 | 172 | 285 | 20,202 |

Source: Selected Higher Education Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

The proportion of students at the three higher education institutions in the ACT undertaking study on a full time basis remained relatively steady between 1993 and 1994. There were slight decreases in the number of full time students at ADFA and ANU, however this was offset by an increase in the number of full time students attending the University of Canberra in 1994.

Table 6.6 below provides a comparison of the type of study undertaken by students at the three higher education institutions in the ACT in 1993 and 1994.

TABLE 6.6 HIGHER EDUCATION: STUDENTS ENROLLED BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, ACT

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Full-time</i> | <i>Part-time</i> | <i>External</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1993 | | | | |
| Australian Defence Force Academy | 989 | 311 | — | 1,300 |
| Australian National University | 7,333 | 2,892 | — | 10,225 |
| University of Canberra | 5,274 | 3,924 | — | 9,198 |
| Total | 13,596 | 7,127 | — | 20,723 |
| 1994 | | | | |
| Australian Defence Force Academy | 1,029 | 330 | — | 1,359 |
| Australian National University | 7,342 | 2,948 | — | 10,290 |
| University of Canberra | 5,033 | 3,520 | — | 8,553 |
| Total | 13,404 | 6,798 | — | 20,202 |

Source: Selected Higher Education Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Employer training practices

Employers in the ACT provided more training for their employees than any other State or Territory in year to February 1994. More than 81 per cent of employers in the ACT reported providing in-house training, compared with 61.6 per cent for the whole of Australia.

Table 6.7 below provides a comparison between the ACT and Australia of reported training practices of employers in February 1994.

TABLE 6.7 EMPLOYERS REPORTING TRAINING: TRAINING PRACTICES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 1994 (per cent)

| <i>Training practices</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Aust.</i> |
|---|------------|--------------|
| Employers reporting in-house training | 81.1 | 61.6 |
| Employers with a written training plan(s) | 52.5 | 29.9 |
| Employers with qualified trainer(s) | *41.6 | 33.3 |
| Employers with a full-time trainer(s) | *5.9 | 4.1 |
| Employers used formal training needs analysis | 48.4 | 21.1 |

Source: Employer Training Practices, Australia (ABS Cat No. 6356.0).

Recipients of training

Of the 172,300 persons who were either in, or marginally attached (i.e. neither employed nor unemployed but wanted to work) to the labour force in the ACT, 85.8 per cent reported that they had undertaken study or other training courses in the 12 months ending May 1993. This was the highest level reported for any State or Territory in the period.

Of those either in, or marginally attached to the labour force in the ACT who reported having undertaken some training, 87.7 per cent were born in Australia and 81.0 per cent were born outside Australia. More than 77 per cent of people of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin reported having undertaken some form of study or other training in the reference period.

Table 6.8 below provides an overview of recipients of training by persons either in, or marginally attached to the labour force in the 12 months ending May 1993.

TABLE 6.8 PERSONS IN, OR marginally ATTACHED TO THE ACT LABOUR FORCE, WHO RECEIVED SOME TRAINING(a), BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING MAY 1993

| | <i>Employed</i> | <i>Unemployed</i> | <i>Marginally attached(b)</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | PER CENT | | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 94.4 | *75.6 | *72.5 | 86.4 |
| 20-24 | 96.2 | 81.8 | *63.8 | 92.5 |
| 25-29 | 96.2 | *57.0 | *28.9 | 90.1 |
| 30-34 | 94.8 | *60.3 | *33.3 | 88.4 |
| 35-39 | 92.5 | *56.6 | *14.3 | 87.2 |
| 40-44 | 86.5 | *18.8 | *27.8 | 82.6 |
| 45-49 | 85.7 | *67.8 | — | 83.4 |
| 50-54 | 81.2 | *20.0 | *30.6 | 74.3 |
| 55-59 | 80.9 | — | *100.0 | 78.8 |
| 60-64 | 73.4 | — | *20.8 | 65.6 |
| Birthplace | | | | |
| Born in Australia | 92.8 | 62.2 | 44.3 | 87.7 |
| Born outside Australia | 85.2 | *58.8 | *34.9 | 81.0 |
| Whether of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin | | | | |
| Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander | *81.3 | *100.0 | — | *77.2 |
| Neither | 90.7 | 60.7 | 42.6 | 85.9 |
| Whether had disability | | | | |
| Had a disability | *90.7 | *42.2 | — | *73.8 |
| No disability | 90.6 | 62.8 | 42.0 | 86.0 |
| Total 90.6 | 61.3 | 42.0 | 85.8 | |

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. (a) Some training undertaken refers to whether a person has undertaken any of the following types of training:- study in 1992, in house training course(s), external training course(s), or on-the-job training. (b) Marginally attached to the labour force refers to those persons aged 15 to 64 who were not in the labour force in the reference week and wanted to work and were either actively looking for work but did not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed or not actively looking for work but were available to start work within 4 weeks if childcare was available.

Source: Unpublished data — Education and Training section, ABS. Some data is also published in *Training and Education Experience* (ABS cat No. 6278.0).

► **Information sources** *A Data File on ACT School Systems, July 1994* — ACT Department of Education and Training.

Selected Higher Education Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics, National Centre for Vocational Education Research Ltd (NCVER) — Department of Employment, Education and Training.

ABS publications and other information services *Employer Training Practices, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 6356.0)

Schools, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4220.0)

Training and Education Experience (ABS Cat No. 6278.0)

Unpublished training received data — Education and training section, ABS.

CHAPTER 7

HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Health status Results from the 1989-90 National Health Survey revealed that 85 per cent of people, aged 18 years and over, living in the ACT reported their health to be either excellent or good, 12.0 per cent of respondents reported their health was fair and only 3 per cent reported they were in poor health. Nationally 79.2 per cent of the population reported that their health was either excellent or good, 16.3 per cent reported fair and 4.5 per cent reported poor health in the period.

Proportions were similar for males and females, 86.6 per cent of males and 83.4 per cent of females reported their health to be either excellent or good. Slightly more females than males reported their health to be fair (13.4% compared with 10.6%) or poor (3.2% compared with 2.8%).

A detailed breakdown of the self assessed health status of persons living in the ACT is contained in the following table.

TABLE 7.1 PERSONS AGED 18 AND OVER: SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS, ACT(a), 1989-90

| Whether experienced illness/condition | Self assessed health status | | | | Total |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | Excellent | Good | Fair | Poor | |
| | | | Per cent | | |
| No recent or long term condition | 44.9 | 50.5 | ** | ** | 100.0 |
| Recent conditions only | 29.1 | 63.0 | *6.8 | ** | 100.0 |
| Long term conditions only | 46.0 | 44.4 | *8.1 | ** | 100.0 |
| Both recent and long term conditions | 27.6 | 53.7 | 14.6 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 31.9 | 53.1 | 12.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. * Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent. ** Nil or subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: Unpublished data — Health Surveys Section, ABS. Some Health status data is published in 1989-90 National Health Survey Summary of Results, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4364.0).

Canberra Clinical School On the 2nd March, 1993 the ACT Government and the University of Sydney signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish the Canberra Clinical School.

The School is to comprise nine academic units and develop strong links with the research institutions in the ACT and also to work with other education and health service providers. It is aimed to assist the ACT Department of Health to enhance health care standards for the community and to foster a 'learning' and 'self improving environment' in the health system.

It is expected that all chairs in the academic units will be filled by the end of 1995, the School began taking students in 1995.

Hospitals The ACT is serviced by three public hospitals and six private hospitals. (Note — some of the private hospitals are specialist or day surgery only.)

Activity in the public hospitals in the ACT during 1993-94 was higher than that reported for 1992-93 due to the inclusion of renal

patients not previously classified as admissions. Without the inclusion of renal patients, the public hospitals activity was approximately 2,000 admissions lower than that reported in 1992-93. This decline is attributable to the visiting medical officers (VMOs) dispute of November and December 1993.

There was an increase of 3,501 admissions over 1992-93 across the public hospital system, finishing the year with 53,407. The number of day only admissions for 1993-94 was 23,332 which was 30.6 per cent greater than in 1992-93, however, this increase is primarily attributable to the inclusion of renal patients. The overall average length of stay decreased by 12.2 per cent to 4.46 days with the average length of stay excluding renal patients also showing a decline. The proportion of private patients in public hospital beds continued to decline. In 1993-94, 23.0 per cent of occupied bed days were used by private patients compared to 30.5 per cent in 1992-93.

Table 7.2 below provides a breakdown of inpatient activity for the public hospitals in the ACT.

TABLE 7.2 PUBLIC HOSPITALS — INPATIENT STATISTICS, ACT(a)(b)

| | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|---|---------|---------|
| Woden Valley and Calvary Public Hospital | | |
| Available beds: June | 767 | 732 |
| Average available beds | 736 | 734 |
| Admissions | 49,159 | 46,994 |
| Births (live) | 4,889 | 4,773 |
| Discharges | 48,416 | 46,333 |
| Deaths | 589 | 600 |
| In-patients accommodated | 49,785 | 47,566 |
| Same-day patients | 17,860 | 17,632 |
| Occupied bed days | 242,966 | 221,784 |
| Average length of stay (days) | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Percentage occupancy | 90.4% | 82.8% |
| Average daily occupied beds | 665.7 | 607.6 |
| Occasions of service | | |
| Inpatients | 183,143 | 151,760 |
| Outpatients(c)(d) | 412,777 | 401,774 |
| Satellite Renal Dialysis and Continuous Ambulatory and Peritoneal Dialysis | | |
| Satellite Renal and Peritoneal Dialysis services | n.a. | 5,691 |
| Calvary Public Nursing Home | | |
| Available beds | 20 | 20 |
| Admissions | 4 | 3 |
| Discharges | 1 | — |
| Deaths | 3 | 3 |
| Patients accommodated | 24 | 23 |
| Occupied bed days | 7,286 | 7,286 |
| Percentage occupancy | 99.8% | 99.8% |
| Queen Elizabeth II Hospital for Mothers and Babies | | |
| Inpatient babies | | |
| Cots available | 13 | 11 |
| Admissions | 743 | 719 |
| Separations | 749 | 719 |
| Occupied bed days | 3,315 | 3,050 |
| Daily average occupied cots | 9.1 | 8.4 |
| Percentage occupancy | 69.9% | 76.0% |
| Resident mother | | |
| Beds available | 9 | 9 |
| Admissions | 561 | 564 |
| Separations | 558 | 568 |
| Occupied bed days | 2,362 | 2,327 |
| Daily average occupied beds | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Percentage occupancy | 71.9% | 70.8% |
| Outpatients | | |
| Mothers attendances | 2,358 | 2,326 |

(a) Woden Valley Hospital excludes detoxification unit (13 beds). (b) Calvary Public Hospital excludes nursing home beds (20 beds). (c) Figures not directly comparable as there have been changes and improvements to counting procedures during 1992-93 in addition to increases and decreases in actual level of service provided. (d) Some changes were introduced in 1993-94.

Source: 1993-94 Annual Report, ACT Department of Health.

Health services The number of occasions of service performed by community medical practitioners in the ACT declined by almost 16 per cent in 1993–94. This decline was due to the combination of a change in counting procedures, the continuing dispute between Visiting Medical Officers and the Australian Medical Association and spates of low staff numbers limiting services able to be offered at various points in time.

Also affected by the low staff numbers has been the Community Nursing Service which resulted in fewer occasions of service in Domiciliary visits and Palliative care areas. Infant and child health care and Health education services provided by the Community Nursing Service, however, both showed increases in 1993–94.

In 1993–94 the Alcohol and Drug Service Community Unit was expanded with new definitions, counting procedures and further improvements to the computerisation of data. A womens half way house and associated program was introduced in 1993–94 to meet the needs of women with alcohol and other drug problems. The existing methadone program was also expanded, further boosting the number of occasions of service performed in the year.

The ACT Ambulance Service attended to, treated and carried 13,306 patients in 1993–94, an increase of 4.6 per cent from the previous year.

Table 7.3 below provides an overview of Health Services provided in the ACT over the past three years.

TABLE 7.3 HEALTH SERVICES, ACT

| <i>Service or organisation</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | <i>1993-9</i> |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Public Nursing Homes (Jindalee, Calvary) – | | | |
| Beds available at 30 June | 146 | 146 | 146 |
| Admissions | 72 | 133 | 57 |
| Percentage occupancy | 97.7 | 99.0 | 96.9 |
| Child Dental Services(a) | | | |
| School dental examinations | 43,936 | 44,624 | 45,669 |
| Community Mental Health Service – | | | |
| Number of new registrations | n.a. | 3,521 | 3,034 |
| ACT Ambulance Service – | | | |
| Patients attended, treated and carried | 14,772 | 12,717 | 13,306 |
| Community Health Centres – | | | |
| Number of centres | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Occasions of service – | | | |
| Community medical practitioners | 63,719 | 66,235 | 55,790 |
| Immunisations | 22,693 | 22,297 | 24,949 |
| Nutritionists | 2,738 | 3,445 | 2,930 |
| Physiotherapists | 17,951 | 15,625 | 14,455 |
| Podiatrists | 4,204 | 4,596 | 4,488 |
| Practice nurses | 60,800 | 49,042 | 34,018 |
| Social workers | 5,696 | 5,371 | 3,832 |
| Community Nursing Service – | | | |
| Occasions of service | | | |
| Domiciliary visits | 129,041 | 128,096 | 100,916 |
| Palliative Care | 9,042 | 9,104 | 8,376 |
| Infant and child health | 90,269 | 84,485 | 87,526 |
| Health education | 14,382 | 14,530 | 16,536 |
| Alcohol and Drug Service Community Unit | | | |
| Counselling — | | | |
| Occasions of service | 1,079 | 1,106 | 8,392(b) |
| Education — | | | |
| Education and training programs | 247 | 233 | 199 |
| Rehabilitation and Aged Care Service — | | | |
| Mobile Rehabilitation Unit — | | | |
| Occasions of service | 3,350 | 5,317 | 2,300 |

(a) Includes visits to Jervis Bay and Wreck Bay. (b) From 1993-94 a revised system for the collection of number of clients was introduced as well as the expansion of the Methadone program and establishment of a womens half way house, so comparison with figures prior to this year should be done with extreme caution.

Source: 1993-94 Annual Report — ACT Department of Health, Unpublished data — ACT Health.

Mortality

Mortality rates for both men and women have declined considerably from the rates recorded one hundred years ago. This has been achieved through a number of factors such as increased hygiene, improved nutrition, increased awareness of risk factors and improved medical technology. The principal causes of death are now so called 'lifestyle' diseases such as heart disease, cancer and stroke which are seen to be influenced by various risk factors such as limited exercise, poor nutrition/overweight, smoking and alcohol consumption.

Table 7.4 below outlines the expectation of life in years at birth at various points in time for Australia.

TABLE 7.4 EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS AT BIRTH BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1881-1993

| <i>Life table</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Males</i> |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Years | |
| 1881-91 | 50.8 | 47.2 |
| 1891-00 | 54.8 | 51.1 |
| 1901-10 | 58.8 | 55.2 |
| 1920-22 | 63.3 | 59.2 |
| 1932-34 | 67.1 | 63.5 |
| 1946-48 | 70.6 | 66.1 |
| 1953-55 | 72.8 | 67.1 |
| 1960-62 | 74.2 | 67.9 |
| 1965-67 | 74.2 | 67.6 |
| 1970-72 | 74.8 | 68.1 |
| 1975-77 | 76.6 | 69.6 |
| 1980-82 | 78.3 | 71.2 |
| 1985-87 | 79.2 | 72.7 |
| 1993(a) | 80.9 | 75.0 |

(a) Based on deaths registered for the single year in 1993. Differs from life tables constructed by the Australian Government Actuary. The Australian Government Actuary constructs life tables based on deaths occurring during the years around the Census years including the Census year.

Source: *Australian Life Tables 1985-87* — Office of the Australian Government Actuary (1991), *Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat No 3302.0)*, *Womens Health (ABS cat No. 4365.0)*.

Cause of death There were 1,110 deaths of persons usually resident in the ACT in 1993, an increase of 36 persons (or 3.4%) on the number of deaths in 1992. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) remained the major cause of death for both males and females in the ACT and Australia. The second major cause of death was Ischaemic heart disease.

Table 7.5 below outlines the principal causes of death by sex for the ACT and Australia in 1993.

TABLE 7.5 PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1993

| Cause of death | ACT | | | | Australia(a) | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Females | | Males | | Females | | Males | |
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Malignant neoplasm | 141 | 29.5 | 204 | 32.3 | 14,212 | 25.1 | 18,479 | 28.4 |
| Ischaemic heart disease | 90 | 18.8 | 134 | 21.2 | 13,424 | 23.8 | 16,335 | 25.1 |
| Cerebrovascular disease | 44 | 9.2 | 35 | 5.5 | 7,319 | 13.0 | 4,818 | 7.4 |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease & allied conditions(b) | 21 | 4.4 | 40 | 6.3 | 2,364 | 4.2 | 3,974 | 6.1 |
| Accidents | 14 | 2.9 | 22 | 3.5 | 1,433 | 2.5 | 3,081 | 4.7 |
| Diseases of the arteries, arterioles & capillaries(c) | 14 | 2.9 | 14 | 2.2 | 1,442 | 2.6 | 1,628 | 2.5 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 7 | 1.5 | 7 | 1.1 | 1,290 | 2.3 | 1,278 | 2.0 |
| Hereditary and degenerative diseases of the central nervous system | 6 | 1.3 | 7 | 1.1 | 1,065 | 1.9 | 1,039 | 1.6 |
| Suicide | 4 | 0.8 | 23 | 3.6 | 394 | 0.7 | 1,687 | 2.6 |
| Pneumonia and influenza | 9 | 1.9 | 5 | 0.8 | 855 | 1.5 | 808 | 1.2 |
| All other causes | 128 | 26.8 | 141 | 22.3 | 12,711 | 22.5 | 11,958 | 18.4 |
| All causes | 478 | 100.0 | 632 | 100.0 | 56,509 | 100.0 | 65,085 | 100.0 |

(a) Excludes deaths of usual residents of Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. (b) Includes asthma, emphysema and bronchitis. (c) Includes atherosclerosis and aortic aneurism.

Source: Unpublished data — Health Surveys Section, ABS. *Causes of Death, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 3303.0).

Social benefits

Statistics from the Department of Social Security showed an increase of 1,586 (8.0%) pension recipients in the ACT in 1994. The largest increases were for recipients of Invalid/Disability Pensions (up 11.4%) and Sole Parents Pension (up 9.0%). The introduction of Disability Support Pension in November 1991 resulted in a significant rise in these figures in 1992, when Sheltered Employment Allowance recipients and a number of Sickness Benefit recipients were transferred to the Disability Support Pension.

As a percentage of the pension population, the greatest number of recipients received Age Pensions (55.4%), followed by recipients of Sole Parents Pension (20.9%) and Invalid/Disability Support Pension (20.2%).

Table 7.6 below provides details of recipients of various pensions in the ACT between 1990 and 1994.

TABLE 7.6 RECIPIENTS OF AGE, INVALID, WIDOW'S PENSIONS AND SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT, ACT

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of recipients at 30 June | | | | | |
| Age pension | 9,283 | 9,558 | 10,118 | 10,798 | 11,564 |
| Wife's | 55 | 190 | 204 | 236 | 249 |
| Carer's | 18 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 37 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>9,456</i> | <i>9,770</i> | <i>10,345</i> | <i>11,040</i> | <i>11,850</i> |
| Invalid/Disability Support Pension(a) | n.a. | 2,375 | 2,952 | 3,250 | 3,582 |
| Wife's | n.a. | 496 | 556 | 614 | 689 |
| Carer's | n.a. | 31 | 40 | 26 | 61 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.a.</i> | <i>2,902</i> | <i>3,548</i> | <i>3,890</i> | <i>4,332</i> |
| Sheltered Employment Allowance | | | | | |
| (Incl. Wife)(a) | 12 | 15 | — | — | — |
| Widow's pension | 810 | 812 | 802 | 772 | 736 |
| Widowed Person's Allowance | 3 | 1 | 7 | 1 | (b) |
| Sole Parents Pension | | | | | |
| Males | 111 | 133 | 166 | 161 | 204 |
| Females | 3,509 | 3,693 | 3,857 | 3,950 | 4,278 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3,620</i> | <i>3,826</i> | <i>4,023</i> | <i>4,111</i> | <i>4,482</i> |
| Total pensions | 16,676 | 17,326 | 18,725 | 19,814 | 21,400 |

(a) From 12 November 1991, Disability Support Pension replaced Invalid Pension and Sheltered Employment Allowance.

(b) Separate data for ACT not available, it is now included with NSW.

Source: Statistical Overview of DSS Clients, Department of Social Security.

In terms of Other Social Security benefits and allowances, the number of recipients of Child Disability Allowance increased by 20.1 per cent in 1993-94 to 1,410. In contrast the number of recipients of Basic Family Payments and Special Benefits declined in the year by - 11.5 per cent and - 7.4 per cent respectively.

Table 7.7 contains details of recipients of Other Social Security benefits and allowances in the ACT over the past 5 years.

TABLE 7.7 RECIPIENTS OF OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS/ALLOWANCES, ACT

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Basic Family Payment(a) | | | | | |
| Number current at 30 June | | | | | |
| Children under 16 years | 58,871 | 59,278 | 58,955 | 58,909 | 52,618 |
| Student children | 3,030 | 3,039 | 3,082 | 3,357 | 2,568 |
| Total | 61,901 | 62,317 | 62,037 | 62,266 | 55,186 |
| Child Disability Allowance | | | | | |
| Number current at 30 June | 726 | 808 | 1,040 | 1,174 | 1,410 |
| Double Orphan's Pension(b) | | | | | |
| Number of orphans at 30 June | 22 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 24 |
| Number of guardians at 30 June | n.a. | 18 | 14 | 18 | 18 |
| Additional Family Payments(c) - | | | | | |
| Number of families at 30 June | 1,701 | 1,948 | 2,422 | (d)8,808 | 9,415 |
| Number of children at 30 June | 4,165 | 4,685 | 5,678 | (d)17,478 | 18,341 |
| Allowances/Benefits(e) | | | | | |
| Number receiving Unemployment Benefit/Job Search Allowance/Newstart Allowance(f) | 3,980 | 5,657 | 7,144 | 8,867 | 9,583 |
| Number receiving Sickness Benefit/Allowance(g) | 812 | 792 | 537 | 623 | 653 |
| Number receiving Special Benefit | 323 | 401 | 386 | 403 | 373 |

(a) Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993. (b) Pension paid to guardians of children whose parents or adoptive parents are dead, or one of whom is dead and the other is missing. (c) Additional Family Payment was called Family Allowance supplement until January 1993. (d) There has been a break in the series of data relating to Additional Family Payment which followed the integration of family payment in January 1993. From 1993 the data includes families and children who were recipients of SSA/NSA or other pension types which are automatically eligible for additional family payment. The data for previous years excluded payments to these families. (e) Monthly averages. (f) From 1 July 1991, Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefit. (g) Sickness Allowance replaced Sickness Benefit.

Source: *Statistical Overview of DSS Clients — Department of Social Security*.

Community services The ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau administers four community programs:

1. Family Services The Family Services program is designed to contribute to the welfare of the ACT Community by protecting and ensuring the appropriate care of children; providing a comprehensive range of juvenile justice services; and offering a range of concessions and assistance to people on low income.

During 1993–94 a total of 1,791 notifications of children alleged to be at risk of abuse and neglect were received by the Family Services Branch of the ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau. The most common source of notification was from a friend or neighbour (16.3%), followed by parent or guardian (16.1%).

Of these notifications, 1,429 (80%) were marked as requiring investigation. At 30 June 95 per cent of investigations had been completed with the allegation of child abuse or neglect substantiated in 47 per cent of cases.

Table 7.8 below provides details of the number of notifications received by the ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau in the ACT between 1990-91 and 1993-94.

TABLE 7.8 SOURCE OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, ACT

| Source | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Maltreated child | 25 | 1.8 | 26 | 1.5 | 22 | 1.2 |
| Maltreater | — | — | 3 | 0.2 | — | — |
| Parent/Guardian | 239 | 17.7 | 298 | 17.0 | 288 | 16.1 |
| Sibling/Other relative | 116 | 8.7 | 138 | 7.9 | 132 | 7.4 |
| Friend/Neighbour | 162 | 12.1 | 365 | 20.8 | 292 | 16.3 |
| Medical Practitioner | 23 | 1.7 | 38 | 2.2 | 46 | 2.6 |
| Hospital/Other Medical | 29 | 2.2 | 41 | 2.3 | 40 | 2.2 |
| Social/Non-govt. worker | 81 | 6.0 | 69 | 3.9 | 60 | 3.4 |
| School personnel | 168 | 12.5 | 197 | 11.2 | 190 | 0.6 |
| Day Care Centre workerrker | 17 | 1.3 | 26 | 1.5 | 11 | 0.6 |
| Police | 72 | 5.4 | 147 | 8.4 | 94 | 5.2 |
| Other welfare Dept. officer | 107 | 8.0 | 106 | 6.0 | 126 | 7.0 |
| Family Court Counsellor | 6 | 0.4 | 15 | 0.9 | 23 | 1.3 |
| Non-govt organisation | 127 | 9.5 | 136 | 7.8 | 233 | 13.0 |
| Anonymous | 92 | 6.8 | 94 | 5.4 | 89 | 5.0 |
| Other | 58 | 4.3 | 39 | 2.2 | 78 | 4.4 |
| Not stated | 65 | 4.8 | 13 | 0.7 | 67 | 3.7 |
| Total | 1,387 | 100.0 | 1,751 | 100.0 | 1,791 | 100.0 |

Source: Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

During 1993-94 the Family Services Branch of the ACT Department of Housing and Community Services outlayed almost \$2.3 million on Family support and Substitute care programs in the ACT. These programs are designed to meet the needs of children for substitute care, including shelters, foster and residential care. Special arrangements were funded for children whose assessed needs could not be met within existing programs or whose needs were better met with other settings. Examples include placements in other local or interstate programs, special residential programs or with selected carers.

As at 30 June 1994 there were 113 children in substitute care in the various Government funded programs and specialist programs operating in the ACT. Throughout 1993-94 the average occupancy in foster care programs was 81 persons and for residential care the average occupancy was 20 persons.

Table 7.9 below provides details of the utilisation of the substitute care programs operated and/or funded by the Family Services Branch of ACT Department of Health and Community Services.

TABLE 7.9 SUBSTITUTE CARE, ACT, 1993-94

| | \$'000 | Average occupancy | Capacity |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| Foster Care Programs | | | |
| Family Services Branch operated | n.a. | 36 | 40 |
| Barnardo's RAFT | 348.6(a) | 8 | 8 |
| Barnardo's Specialist Foster Care | (a) | 5 | 6 |
| Galilee Foster Care | 93.1 | 8 | 10 |
| Marymead Foster care | 1,024.1 | 14 | 14 |
| Open Family Foundation | 292.7 | 10 | 12 |
| <i>Total</i> | (c) | 81 | 90 |
| Residential Care | | | |
| Family Services Branch operated | n.a. | 6 | 6 |
| Barnardos Kaleen Cottage | (a) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Marymead Residential | (b) | 4 | 6 |
| Marymead Emergency Shelter | (b) | 5 | 6 |
| Richmond Fellowship — Outreach | 520.9 | 5 | 6 |
| <i>Total</i> | (c) | 20 | 24 |
| Special Arrangements(a) | n.a. | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 2,279.5 | 113 | 126 |

(a) All funding for Barnardos Family support and substitute care programs are included in this figure. (b) All funding for Marymead Family support and substitute care programs are included in this figure. (c) Due to the components being combined, totals for the different forms of support are not available.

Source: Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

During 1993-94 the Children's Day Care Services licensed 247 childcare services in the ACT providing a total of 11,157 childcare places. The ACT Government funded ten occasional care and two long day care centres in the ACT to provide affordable and accessible childcare for non-work-related purposes.

Under the National Childcare Strategy, 15 new long day care places and ten occasional care places were operating in a new neighbourhood house in Conder. Under the strategy a new childcare centre is also being constructed at Greenway, with the capacity for providing 42 new long day care places.

The types of childcare services and the number of places provided in the ACT is shown in Table 7.10 below.

TABLE 7.10 CHILD CARE SERVICES — TYPES AND PLACES, ACT

| <i>Type of care</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | | <i>1992-93</i> | | <i>1993-94</i> | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>No. of centres</i> | <i>No. of places</i> | <i>No. of centres</i> | <i>No. of places</i> | <i>No. of centres</i> | <i>No. of places</i> |
| Long day care | 50 | 2,320 | 57 | 2,648 | 61 | 3,027 |
| Occasional care | 20 | 704 | 22 | 715 | 22 | 723 |
| Independent pre-school | 10 | 547 | 10 | 376 | *6 | 179 |
| Adjunct school | 19 | 500 | 26 | 549 | 21 | 513 |
| Outside school hours care | 64 | 3,379 | 71 | 3,525 | 79 | 3,778 |
| Vacation care | 27 | 1,606 | 31 | 1,816 | 38 | 2,491 |
| Playschool | 9 | 171 | 13 | 218 | 18 | 312 |
| Holiday camps | 3 | 149 | 3 | 149 | 2 | 134 |
| Total | 202 | 9,376 | 233 | 9,996 | 247 | 11,157 |

* This figure has decreased as some of these services have been relicensed as long day care centres.

Source: Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau.

- 2. Community Development* The program aims to reduce the disadvantages experienced by families with children, older people, Aborigines, people of non-English speaking backgrounds and people with disabilities; and improve their opportunities and access to services by providing community support, developmental services and resources to non-government organisations.

Throughout 1994 a number of Community Facilities were completed and opened for public usage including: Juvenile Justice Centre; Conder Neighbourhood House and Child Care Centre and Gungahlin Community Hall. Work also commenced on the Weston Creek and Greenway Child Care Centres.

Allocations from the Community Services Grants Program totalled \$5.4 million and 86 organisations were funded to provide 125 services ranging from peak organisations, information and advocacy services, emergency welfare and family and individual support services.

- 3. Disability services* To enable people in the ACT who have either a physical, sensory, intellectual and/or psychiatric disability to have the opportunity to receive, within available resources, services necessary to enable them to achieve their maximum potential as members of the community.

As a part of the program 132 consumers were provided with residential support throughout the year. Of this total, 130 consumers were provided with long-term residential support in hostels or group houses. The other two were provided with share-care support.

- 4. Corrective services* Corrective services are responsible for monitoring, guiding and supervising the behaviour of convicted offenders and those remanded in custody as directed by the Courts and the Parole Board of the ACT.

In 1993-94 there were 932 offenders supervised in the community by Corrective Services, of which 534 were new clients sentenced during 1993-94. In comparison 86 people received prison sentences during the year (approximately 14% of the total people sentenced).

National Womens Health Policy

In 1989 the Government released the National Womens Health Policy. The goal of this policy is to improve the health and well being of all women in Australia, with a focus on those most at risk, and to encourage the health system to be more responsive to the needs of women. Action toward the goal began with the implementation of the National Womens Health Program. This was proposed for an initial four year period as a Commonwealth-State/Territory cost shared program. The objective of the program is to provide funding for the promotion of primary health care for women, focusing on improvements related to identify priority issues in the policy.

Over the four years since the Policy was introduced, spending in the ACT stood at \$0.6 million and nationally at \$34.9 million. Health services has been the main area of expense, accounting for 93.3 per cent of the total ACT expenditure and 99.3 per cent of expenditure nationally.

Table 7.6 below shows the funding provided for the ACT and Australia for the projects under the program for each of the four years.

TABLE 7.6 NATIONAL WOMENS HEALTH PROGRAM — FUNDING FOR ACT AND AUSTRALIA, 1989-90 to 1992-93

| | 1989-90 | | 1990-91 | | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Common-wealth | State | Common-wealth | State | Common-wealth | State | Common-wealth | State |
| — \$'000 — | | | | | | | | |
| ACT | | | | | | | | |
| Health services | 35.0 | 45.0 | 37.2 | 48.3 | 97.0 | 114.2 | 98.6 | 109.6 |
| Information/education | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>40.0</i> | <i>50.0</i> | <i>42.5</i> | <i>53.6</i> | <i>102.4</i> | <i>119.6</i> | <i>104.1</i> | <i>115.1</i> |
| Australia | | | | | | | | |
| Health services(a) | 587.9 | 764.9 | 2,592.4 | 2,716.1 | 6,390.9 | 6,711.8 | 7,093.9 | 7,206.0 |
| Information/education | 112.1 | 112.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 | 101.3 | 106.7 | 136.3 | 125.4 |
| Total Commonwealth and State | 700.0 | 876.9 | 2,677.4 | 2,801.2 | 6,192.2 | 6,818.5 | 7,230.2 | 7,331.5 |

Source: Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services, Womens Health (ABS Cat No. 4365.0).

► Information sources

Annual Report — ACT Department of Health

Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

Annual Report — Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services

Australian Life Tables 1985–87 — Office of the Australian Government Actuary

Statistical Overview of DSS Clients — Department of Social Security

**ABS Publications and
other information services**

1989–90 National Health Survey Summary of Results, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4364.0) *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (ABS Cat No. 5220.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (ABS Cat No. 3303.0)

Deaths, Australia (ABS Cat No. 3302.0)

Private Hospitals, Australia (ABS Cat No. 4390.0)

Womens Health (ABS Cat No. 4365.0)

Unpublished causes of death data — Health Surveys Section, ABS

Unpublished health status data — Health Surveys Section, ABS

CHAPTER 8

LAW AND ORDER

Police The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is the principle law enforcement agency through which the Commonwealth pursues its law enforcement interests. On July 25, 1990 a Policing Arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the ACT Government was drawn up establishing a community policing structure to service the ACT. The objective of the AFPs ACT Region is to provide a professional police service which works within the ACT Government and community to provide the peace, reduce the incidence of crime and protect life and property.

As the ACT expanded the need for separate policing districts emerged and as a result the ACT was divided into four such districts: Belconnen, City, Woden and Tuggeranong. Each district has the responsibility of providing the full range of policing activities in their geographic area, including the use of car, foot, bicycle and bus patrols. The latter three forms of patrol were introduced in 1992-93 as the AFPs ACT Region moved toward a more community based pro-active policing policy.

Other community co-operative policing policies that have been in operation in recent years in the ACT include the Safety House Scheme, the Safer Civic Program, Operations Noah and Paradox. In 1993-94 the AFPs ACT Region trialled an awareness program for young people who were identified as likely repeat offenders, where police from the ACT Region organised a visit for these people to Goulburn Gaol to see what the adult prison system was like from the inside.

On 20 June 1994, the Winchester Police Centre was opened in Belconnen, enabling previously separated areas of the AFPs ACT Region to be located in the one building.

As at 30 June 1994 the AFPs ACT Region was serviced by 1 assistant commissioner, 3 commanders, 18 superintendents, 118 sergeants, 509 constables and 46 other staff, a total of 695 staff. This compares with the 699 staff members employed in 1992-93 and 797 in 1983-84. Males represented 80.3 per cent of the police force in 1993-94 compared with 78.6 per cent in the previous year.

Offences in the ACT

The total number of offences reported to or becoming known to police in the ACT increased by 9.8 per cent in 1993-94. The greatest increase was in the Offences against good order offence group with an increase of 23.6 per cent offences reported. Increases were also reported in all other offence groups with an 11.8 per cent increase in property damage and environmental offences, 10.8 per cent increase in robbery and extortion, 7.6 per cent in burglary, fraud and other offences of theft and 7.5 per cent in offences against the person.

Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft continues to be the main area of reported offences, accounting for 69.1 per cent of all offences reported or becoming known in the ACT in 1993-94. Property damage and environmental offences was the second

most common group accounting for a further 19.3 per cent of reported offences.

Table 8.1 below provides a three year overview of offences reported or becoming known to police in the ACT.

TABLE 8.1 OFFENCES REPORTED OR BECOMING KNOWN TO POLICE IN THE ACT, 1991-92 TO 1993-94(a)(b)

| <i>Offence</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | <i>1993-94</i> |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Offences against the person</i> | <i>1,233</i> | <i>1,503</i> | <i>1,616</i> |
| Total homicide and related offences | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| Total assault (excluding sexual) | 1,010 | 1,218 | 1,370 |
| Total sexual assaults/offences | 140 | 190 | 137 |
| Total other offences | 75 | 91 | 106 |
| <i>Robbery and extortion</i> | <i>108</i> | <i>130</i> | <i>144</i> |
| Robbery | 106 | 129 | 142 |
| Blackmail and extortion | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Burglary, fraud and other offences of theft</i> | <i>18,360</i> | <i>21,240</i> | <i>22,845</i> |
| Total burglary | 5,030 | 5,564 | 5,570 |
| Total fraud and misappropriation | 845 | 1,898 | 2,272 |
| Total handling stolen goods | 90 | 191 | 280 |
| Total theft or illegal use of vehicle | 2,963 | 2,702 | 2,843 |
| Total other theft | 9,430 | 10,885 | 11,880 |
| <i>Property damage and environmental offences</i> | <i>5,950</i> | <i>5,696</i> | <i>6,370</i> |
| Total property damage | 5,947 | 5,694 | 6,367 |
| Total environmental offences | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>Offences against good order</i> | <i>768</i> | <i>1,085</i> | <i>1,341</i> |
| <i>Other offences (not elsewhere classified)</i> | <i>450</i> | <i>474</i> | <i>762</i> |
| Total offences | 26,867 | 30,128 | 33,078 |

Note: Offence classifications are based on Australian National Classification of Offences (ABS Cat. No. 1234.0).

(a) This is not an indication of the number of offenders — a person may commit multiple reported offences. (b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Annual Report on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory, Australian Federal Police.

Corrective services

Corrective services are responsible for providing a range of adult correctional services to the ACT community. This includes monitoring, guiding and controlling offenders on community orders and those remanded in custody as directed by the courts and both the ACT and interstate Parole Boards. Community correction services were decentralised to two locations, Woden and Belconnen, to assist in improving access by clients.

There were 932 offenders supervised in the community by Corrective Services, of which 534 were new offenders sentenced during 1993-94, including 86 people who received prison sentences.

Custodial corrections

In 1993-94 there was a daily average of 72.7 ACT persons convicted of offences against ACT laws serving sentences in NSW prisons including five people identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Belconnen Remand Centre

The Belconnen Remand Centre is a secure holding facility for people who are waiting for a court hearing, trial, or sentencing but who have not been granted bail, those who cannot meet the conditions of bail granted by a court, or those who are placed in custody by the Department of Immigration. A Special Care Unit was established in 1992-93 to cater for the special management needs of behaviourally and/or mentally dysfunctional detainees.

In 1993-94 there was a daily average of 19.3 detainees held in the Remand Centre, this was an increase of 19.2 per cent on the previous year, and a 3.5 per cent decrease on the number in 1991-92.

Periodic Detention Centre

A review of the ACT Corrective Services conducted in 1991 recommended the establishment of a Periodic Detention Centre in the ACT as an alternative to imprisonment in NSW for offenders considered appropriate by the ACT Courts. This Centre is to be established during the 1994-95 financial year and the first offenders are expected to be accommodated in the latter half of 1995.

The Centre, as well as providing a clear and effective response to offending, is also aimed to provide rehabilitation as one of its key objectives. While in custody on the period detention program detainees will be required to undertake community service work and educational programs for the benefit of the ACT Community.

National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit

In January 1994 the ABS National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit (NCCSU) began operation. This unit was initially proposed by the Australian Police Ministers Council to develop national criminal court data standards and to collate and publish these statistics.

Supreme Court

Prosecutions in the Supreme Court relate to trials on indictment of persons committed for trial and the sentencing of persons committed to the Supreme Court for sentence or pleading guilty to the indictment presented against them.

During the year ended 30 June 1994, 101 defendants were the subject of proceedings in the ACT Supreme Court compared with 99 in the previous year. There were 30 trials (up from 28 in 1992-93) resulting in 16 convictions and 14 acquittals. A further 65 defendants were sentenced in the Supreme Court following guilty pleas.

Magistrates Court

The prosecutions in the Childrens and Magistrates Courts relate to summary offences, minor indictable offences dealt with summarily under section 477 of the Magistrates Court Act 1930, and committal proceedings in relation to indictable offences.

During 1993-94 the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions conducted prosecutions of 8,661 defendants on 11,156 charges in the Childrens and Magistrates Courts, a decrease of 30 per cent in the number of defendants and 36.3 per cent in the number of charges from the previous year.

The 8,661 defendants prosecuted on 11,156 charges resulting in 8,159 convictions (73%) comprised —

- 2,688 defendants, 4,773 charges and 2,754 convictions in relation to alleged offences against the Crimes Act 1900
- 60 defendants, 78 charges and 50 convictions in relation to alleged offences against the Crimes (Offences Against the Government) Act 1989
- 246 defendants, 290 charges and 204 convictions in relation to alleged drug offences
- 165 defendants, 332 charges and 179 convictions in relation to alleged offences against miscellaneous enactments
- 5,502 defendants, 5,683 charges and 4,972 convictions in relation to alleged traffic offences

A comprehensive coverage of matters dealt with in the ACT Magistrates Court in 1993–94 is contained in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2 MAGISTRATES COURT 1 JULY 1993 — 30 JUNE 1994(a), ACT

| Description | Volume | | Charges plea | | Outcome by charge | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Defendants | Charges | Guilty | Not guilty | Convict | Acquit | Other |
| <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> | 2,688 | 4,773 | 1,949 | 2,823 | 2,754 | 40 | 1,979 |
| Offences against the person | 490 | 642 | 143 | 499 | 228 | 17 | 397 |
| Sexual offences | 28 | 44 | 13 | 31 | 20 | — | 24 |
| Property offences | 1,140 | 1,992 | 832 | 1,160 | 1,272 | 9 | 711 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,030 | 2,095 | 961 | 1,134 | 1,234 | 14 | 847 |
| <i>Crimes (Offences Against the Government) Act 1989</i> | 60 | 78 | 39 | 39 | 50 | — | 28 |
| Imposition | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 9 | — | 1 |
| Steal Territory property | 3 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 3 | — | 7 |
| Other | 52 | 58 | 31 | 27 | 38 | — | 20 |
| <i>Miscellaneous Legislation</i> | 165 | 332 | 154 | 178 | 179 | — | 153 |
| Dog Control Act | 45 | 85 | 60 | 25 | 73 | — | 12 |
| Domestic Violence Act | 18 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 14 | — | 8 |
| Other | 102 | 225 | 86 | 139 | 92 | — | 133 |
| Drug offences | 246 | 290 | 147 | 143 | 204 | 1 | 85 |
| <i>Traffic offences</i> | 5,502 | 5,683 | 4,111 | 1,572 | 4,972 | 4 | 707 |
| Drive unregistered vehicle | 1,256 | 1,265 | 976 | 289 | 1,185 | — | 80 |
| Drive without 3rd party | 1,216 | 1,232 | 986 | 246 | 1,153 | 1 | 78 |
| Drive without license | 423 | 428 | 335 | 93 | 404 | 1 | 23 |
| Negligent driving | 231 | 233 | 92 | 141 | 116 | — | 117 |
| Presence of concentrated alcohol 0.05 | 852 | 863 | 773 | 90 | 837 | 1 | 25 |
| Speeding | 428 | 431 | 243 | 188 | 330 | — | 101 |
| Other | 1,096 | 1,231 | 706 | 525 | 947 | 1 | 283 |
| Total | 8,661 | 11,156 | 6,400 | 4,756 | 8,159 | 45 | 2,952 |

(a) Discharges without conviction under section 556A of the Crimes Act 1900, although having the effect of an acquittal in that no conviction is recorded by the Court, are counted as convictions on the basis that guilt was formally established. Outcomes by charge of 'Other' include committals to the Supreme Court and charges on which no evidence was offered (i.e. the prosecution was discontinued).

Source: Annual Report — ACT Director of Public Prosecutions.

Victims of crime The most frequently reported crime in the ACT in 1993 was unlawful entry with intent with 5,710 offences reported. Motor vehicle theft was the next most common type of offence, with 1,660 stolen motor vehicles reported to the police.

Among the violent crimes which fall into the scope of the national collection, the most common type of crime reported to police in the ACT was robbery, with 114 reports followed by sexual assault (76 reports) and kidnapping/abduction (17 reports).

Table 8.3 below provides details of the victims of crime by the type of offence in the ACT in 1993.

**TABLE 8.3 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME BY OFFENCE CATEGORY, ACT
JANUARY — DECEMBER 1993**

| <i>Offence category</i> | <i>No. of victims</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Homicide | 5 |
| Murder | 2 |
| Attempted murder | 3 |
| Manslaughter | — |
| Driving causing death | — |
| Sexual assault | 76 |
| Kidnapping/abduction | 17 |
| Robbery | 114 |
| Armed robbery | 52 |
| Unarmed robbery | 62 |
| Blackmail/extortion | 3 |
| Unlawful entry with intent | 5,710 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 1,660 |

(a) The definition of a crime varies according to the category — refer to National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0) for further details.

Source: *National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993*
(ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

With the exception of homicide most violent offences against the person occurred in residential dwellings (50% of sexual assaults and 52.9% of kidnappings/abductions), followed by community locations with 32.9 per cent of sexual assaults and 47.1 per cent of kidnappings/abductions. Homicide offences in the ACT were spread between Community locations (40%), Other locations (40%) and Residential locations (20%).

The majority of robberies were carried out in community locations (57 per cent) followed by other locations (19.3 per cent), residential locations (13.2 per cent) and other unspecified locations 10.5%.

Unlawful entry with intent offences were most commonly committed in residential locations (67.6 per cent), followed by other locations (25.0 per cent) and community locations (5.7 per cent).

Table 8.4 provides details of the type of offence committed by type of location in the ACT in 1993.

**TABLE 8.4 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME BY TYPE OF OFFENCE CATEGORY BY TYPE OF LOCATION, ACT
JANUARY — DECEMBER 1993**

| <i>Type of location</i> | <i>Residential location</i> | <i>Community location</i> | <i>Other location</i> | <i>Unspecified location</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Homicide | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 5 |
| Sexual assault | 38 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 76 |
| Kidnapping/abduction | 9 | 8 | — | — | 17 |
| Robbery | 15 | 65 | 22 | 12 | 114 |
| Unlawful entry with intent | 3,859 | 326 | 1,429 | 96 | 5,710 |
| Motor vehicle theft | 296 | 590 | 41 | 733 | 1,660 |

(a) The definition of a crime varies according to the category — refer to National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0) for further details.

Source: National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993 (ABS Cat. No. 4510.0).

► Information sources

Annual Report — ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

Annual Report — Attorney Generals Department

Annual Report — ACT Director of Public Prosecutions

Annual Report on Policing in the Australian Capital Territory —
Australian Federal Police

Unpublished corrective services data — ACT Correctional Services
section, ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

Unpublished custodial corrections data — ACT Correctional
Services section, ACT Housing and Community Services Bureau

ABS publications and other information services

Crime and Safety, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 4509.0)

National Crime Statistics, January to December 1993 (ABS Cat.
No. 4510.0)

CHAPTER 9 LABOUR MARKET

Labour force In 1993-94 there were an estimated 164,700 persons (88,900 males and 75,900 females) in the ACT labour force. These are persons who were either employed or actively seeking and available to commence employment. Of these 92.7 per cent were employed. As a proportion of all employees, the number working part-time has increased over the past 5 years. In 1993-94, 12.3 per cent of males were employed on a part-time basis compared with 10.2 per cent in 1989-90; females showed a similar change with the proportion of part-time females increasing from 33.7 per cent in 1989-90 to 36.9 per cent in 1993-94.

The Territory participation rate (the percentage of persons in the labour force compared with the total working age civilian population) for 1993-94 was, on average, 72.8 per cent compared to the national average of 62.8 per cent.

Table 9.1 below provides an overview of the ACT labour market between 1989-90 and 1993-94 with some comparisons with Australia.

TABLE 9.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER, TREND SERIES (a)(b)

| | Australian Capital Territory | | | | | | Australia | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Annual average | Employed full time | Total Employed | Unem- ployed | In labour force | Not in labour force | Civilian Population aged 15 and over | Unem- ployment rate | Part- icipation rate | Unem- ployment rate | Part- icipation rate |
| | — '000 — | | | | | | — % — | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989-90 | 68.6 | 76.4 | 4.2 | 80.6 | 18.8 | 99.3 | 5.2 | 81.2 | 5.8 | 75.5 |
| 1990-91 | 70.8 | 78.2 | 5.1 | 83.3 | 18.8 | 102.1 | 6.1 | 81.6 | 8.4 | 75.3 |
| 1991-92 | 69.1 | 77.7 | 6.0 | 83.7 | 21.2 | 105.0 | 7.2 | 79.8 | 10.8 | 74.4 |
| 1992-93 | 71.3 | 80.3 | 6.4 | 86.8 | 21.0 | 107.7 | 7.4 | 80.6 | 11.7 | 73.9 |
| 1993-94 | 72.1 | 82.2 | 6.6 | 88.9 | 21.7 | 110.6 | 7.5 | 80.3 | 10.9 | 73.7 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989-90 | 43.9 | 66.2 | 3.8 | 70.1 | 35.6 | 105.7 | 5.5 | 66.3 | 6.7 | 51.9 |
| 1990-91 | 46.3 | 66.9 | 4.0 | 70.9 | 37.7 | 108.6 | 5.7 | 65.3 | 8.2 | 52.3 |
| 1991-92 | 42.0 | 65.5 | 4.9 | 70.5 | 40.9 | 111.3 | 7.0 | 63.3 | 9.7 | 51.9 |
| 1992-93 | 43.1 | 68.5 | 5.8 | 74.3 | 39.2 | 113.6 | 7.8 | 65.5 | 10.0 | 51.7 |
| 1993-94 | 44.4 | 70.4 | 5.4 | 75.9 | 39.8 | 115.6 | 7.2 | 65.7 | 10.0 | 52.3 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989-90 | 112.5 | 142.5 | 8.1 | 150.6 | 54.4 | 205.0 | 5.4 | 73.5 | 6.2 | 63.5 |
| 1990-91 | 117.1 | 145.2 | 9.1 | 154.3 | 56.5 | 210.8 | 5.9 | 73.2 | 8.4 | 63.6 |
| 1991-92 | 111.1 | 143.2 | 11.0 | 154.2 | 62.1 | 216.3 | 7.1 | 71.3 | 10.4 | 63.0 |
| 1992-93 | 114.5 | 148.9 | 12.2 | 161.1 | 60.2 | 221.3 | 7.6 | 72.8 | 11.0 | 62.6 |
| 1993-94 | 116.5 | 152.7 | 12.1 | 164.7 | 61.5 | 226.2 | 7.3 | 72.8 | 10.5 | 62.8 |

(a) Annual averages are derived from the monthly Labour Force Survey estimates. For scope of estimates and definitions, see the latest issue of the monthly publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6202.0) (b) Jervis Bay Territory was included in the scope of the survey until July 1993, when it was excluded. (c) The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (d) The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

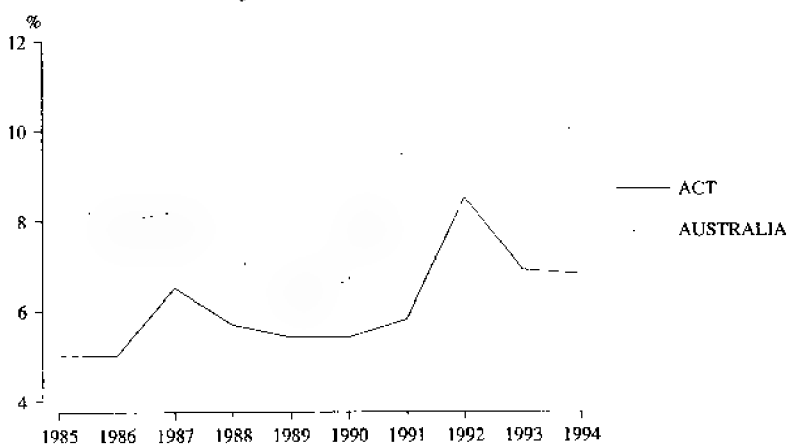
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6203.0).

Unemployment

The unemployment rate for males in the ACT increased slightly in 1993-94. However the decline in the unemployment rate for females produced an overall decline in the unemployment rate from 7.6 per cent in 1992-93 to 7.3 per cent in 1993-94. Nationally the unemployment rate fell from 11.0 per cent in 1992-93 to 10.5 per cent in 1993-94.

Graph 9.1 below provides a ten year overview of trend series unemployment rates in the ACT and Australia.

GRAPH 9.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
TREND SERIES
June



Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS Cat No. 6203 0)

Long term unemployment

In August 1994 the average duration of unemployment in the ACT was 50 weeks. The highest average of 60 weeks applied to those aged 25 and over and the lowest of 29 weeks was for 20-24 year olds. The long term unemployed (52 weeks and over) represented just under a third of all unemployed people in August 1994. This was the highest proportion reached in the past 12 months. Among males the long term unemployed were 41.1 per cent of the total unemployed, while for females the estimate was 22.3 per cent.

Unemployment by age

In August 1994 the unemployment rate in the ACT decreased with age, with the highest rate (18.7%) among people aged 15-19 years. The rate was 8.0 per cent for people aged 20-24 years and 4.8 per cent for those aged 25 years and over. The proportion of unemployed people looking for full-time work ranged from just over half of 15-19 year olds to over 80 per cent of those aged 25 years and over.

ACT Statistical subdivisions

Unemployment rates across the various statistical subdivisions (town centre districts) of the ACT varied somewhat in June 1994. Weston Creek reported the lowest unemployment rate in the quarter while ACT Balance had the highest.

Table 9.2 below provides details of the unemployment rates of each of the statistical subdivisions of the ACT for the June quarter of each of the last three years.

**TABLE 9.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATISTICAL
SUBDIVISION, ACT(a)
(per cent)**

| | <i>June quarter</i> | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| Canberra Central | 10.6 | 9.5 | 9.0 |
| Belconnen | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Woden Valley | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| Weston Creek | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Tuggeranong | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Outer Canberra | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.3 |
| ACT Balance | 7.7 | 8.2 | 10.8 |
| Total ACT | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 |

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

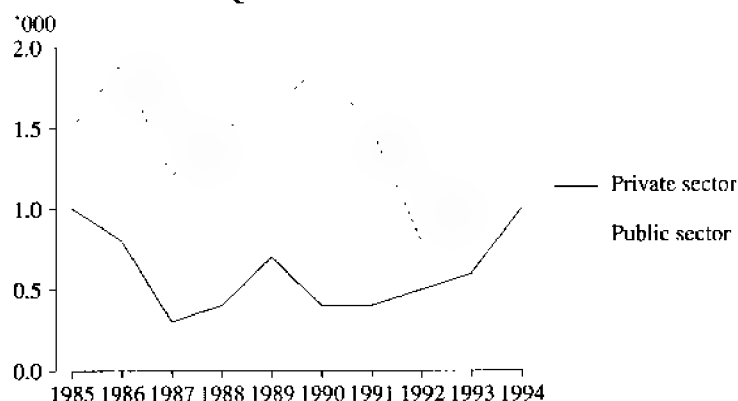
Source: *Small Area Labour Markets, Australia* – Economic Analysis Branch, DEET.

Job vacancies

Job vacancies in both the public and private sectors in the ACT have been somewhat volatile over the past ten years. Vacancies in the public sector reached peaks of 1,900 in the May quarters of 1986 and 1990 and stood at 1,000 in May 1994. Vacancies in the private sector peaked at 1,000 in May 1985 and have once again reached this level in May 1994.

Graph 9.2 below provides an overview of job vacancies by sector in the ACT over the past ten years.

**GRAPH 9.2 JOB VACANCIES BY SECTOR, ACT
MAY QUARTER**



Source: *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 6354.0)

Employment by Sector

There were 130,700 wage and salary earners employed in the ACT in May 1994, a decrease of 4.0 per cent from the previous year. Of these people 56,300 (or 43.1%) were employed in the private sector and the remaining 56.9 per cent were employed in the public sector.

The split of employees within the public sector employed by the Commonwealth and State governments remained relatively unchanged in May 1994 from that of the previous year. In May 1994, 72.7 per cent of ACT public sector employees worked for the Commonwealth government compared with 73.1 per cent in 1993.

Table 9.3 below provides details of the breakdown by sector of wage and salary earners.

TABLE 9.3 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS(a) EMPLOYED BY SECTOR AND SEX, ACT ('000)

| <i>Sector/sex</i> | <i>May</i> | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>1990</i> | <i>1991</i> | <i>1992</i> | <i>1993</i> | <i>1994</i> |
| <i>Private —</i> | | | | | |
| Male | 24.6 | 27.1 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 26.3 |
| Female | 29.1 | 28.7 | 33.8 | 31.8 | 30.0 |
| <i>Total persons</i> | <i>53.7</i> | <i>55.8</i> | <i>64.2</i> | <i>61.0</i> | <i>56.3</i> |
| <i>Public —</i> | | | | | |
| Male | 38.3 | 39.2 | 38.4 | 40.2 | 39.6 |
| Female | 33.1 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 35.0 | 34.9 |
| <i>Total persons</i> | <i>71.4</i> | <i>72.9</i> | <i>71.7</i> | <i>75.2</i> | <i>74.5</i> |
| <i>Total all sectors —</i> | | | | | |
| Male | 63.0 | 66.3 | 68.8 | 69.4 | 65.8 |
| Female | 62.2 | 62.4 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 64.9 |
| Total persons | 125.2 | 128.7 | 135.9 | 136.1 | 130.7 |

Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6248.0).

Employment by Industry

In August 1994 almost one quarter of persons employed in the ACT were in the Government administration and defence industry. The Retailing industry accounted for a further 12.7 per cent of employees. The other major industries were Property and business services (10.0%), Education (8.9%) and Health and community services (8.2%). The remaining 36 per cent of employed persons were spread across 12 other industry classifications.

The most common industry of employment for both male and female employees was Government administration and defence accounting for 25.1 per cent of all male employees and 24.8 per cent of all female employees. Construction was the second most common industry of employment for males (10.4%) while for females it was the Health and community services industry (13.9%).

Table 9.4 outlines the breakdown by gender of employed persons in the ACT into the various industry groupings as at August 1994

**TABLE 9.4 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, ACT(a) AS AT
AUGUST 1994**
'000

| <i>Industry</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | *0.6 | *0.6 | *1.2 |
| Mining | *0.1 | — | *0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 3.5 | 1.6 | 5.2 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | *1.2 | *0.2 | 1.4 |
| Construction | 8.6 | 1.5 | 10.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 3.6 | *1.2 | 4.8 |
| Retail trade | 11.4 | 8.2 | 19.6 |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | 4.1 | 3.9 | 8.0 |
| Transport and storage | 3.7 | *1.0 | 4.7 |
| Communication services | 1.8 | *1.0 | 2.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.7 |
| Property and business services | 8.4 | 7.0 | 15.4 |
| Government administration and defence | 20.8 | 17.7 | 38.5 |
| Education | 5.4 | 7.8 | 13.2 |
| Health and community services | 2.7 | 9.9 | 12.6 |
| Cultural and recreational services | 2.8 | 3.2 | 6.1 |
| Personal and other services | 2.8 | 4.1 | 6.8 |

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory. * Relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent.

Source: *The Labour Force, ACT and NSW* (ABS Cat. No 6201.1).

Average weekly earnings

The average weekly earnings of full time adult employees in terms of both ordinary time earnings and total earnings in the public sector continued to exceed that of the private sector in the ACT in 1994. This is a reflection of the greater concentration of private sector employment in the manual and retail occupations and the higher proportion of professional and para-professional employees in the public sector.

The average weekly earnings of ACT wage and salary earners continued to exceed the national average in 1994. In August 1994 the ACT average weekly full-time adult employees ordinary-time earnings stood at \$692.80 compared with the national average of \$620.40.

Table 9.5 provides a detailed breakdown of the trend series average weekly earnings by employment sector and sex in the ACT.

TABLE 9.5 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES BY SECTOR AND SEX, ACT AUGUST 1990-1994

| <i>As at 30 August</i> | <i>Average ordinary-time earnings (\$)</i> | | | <i>Average total earnings (\$)</i> | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 611.0 | 456.3 | 553.9 | 639.7 | 474.5 | 578.8 |
| 1991 | 639.7 | 481.8 | 584.8 | 670.3 | 498.5 | 610.6 |
| 1992 | 657.4 | 492.2 | 592.3 | 680.6 | 505.1 | 611.5 |
| 1993 | 618.7 | 514.5 | 577.0 | 643.8 | 526.4 | 596.7 |
| 1994 | 656.1 | 515.5 | 593.4 | 678.5 | 520.9 | 608.3 |
| PUBLIC SECTOR | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 695.4 | 560.1 | 638.5 | 724.9 | 572.0 | 660.6 |
| 1991 | 723.2 | 588.3 | 666.8 | 748.1 | 596.9 | 684.9 |
| 1992 | 772.1 | 629.3 | 713.8 | 801.7 | 638.6 | 735.1 |
| 1993 | 809.7 | 659.8 | 745.7 | 840.1 | 670.0 | 767.5 |
| 1994 | 834.7 | 690.1 | 773.4 | 856.9 | 698.5 | 789.8 |
| ALL SECTORS | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 665.6 | 528.4 | 610.3 | 694.9 | 542.2 | 633.3 |
| 1991 | 694.3 | 558.3 | 640.5 | 721.2 | 569.2 | 661.1 |
| 1992 | 732.9 | 584.3 | 672.9 | 760.3 | 594.8 | 693.5 |
| 1993 | 751.4 | 618.8 | 695.8 | 780.2 | 629.4 | 717.0 |
| 1994 | 777.7 | 630.9 | 714.4 | 800.0 | 638.3 | 730.3 |

Source: Unpublished data - Labour Statistics Centre, ABS WA. Some data is also published in Average Weekly Earnings, States and Territories (ABS Cat. No. 6302 0).

Small businesses

In March 1994 there were 10,755 businesses in the ACT recorded on the ABS Business Register. Of these businesses almost 90 per cent employed less than 20 persons. Businesses with an employment size between 20-49 persons accounted for a further 5.2 per cent of all businesses on the register, while the larger businesses, in terms of employment size, accounted for the remaining 3.7 per cent.

The main industry of employment for businesses in the ACT with less than 20 employees was Property and business services with 2,080 businesses on the Register. This was followed by Retail trade (1,851 businesses), Construction (1,070) and Health and community services (963).

It should be noted, however, that the ABS Business Register does not include all businesses operating in the ACT (particularly non-employing businesses).

Table 9.6 provides details of the number of businesses on the ABS Business Register by industry and employment size.

**TABLE 9.6 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATION IN
THE ACT BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE
MARCH 1994**

| ANZSIC Division | Employment size | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | 0-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100+ | |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 106 | 3 | — | — | 186 |
| Mining | 14 | 2 | — | — | 16 |
| Manufacturing | 277 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 320 |
| Electricity, gas & water supply | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Construction | 1,070 | 29 | 10 | 10 | 1,119 |
| Wholesale trade | 578 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 613 |
| Retail trade | 1,851 | 55 | 22 | 26 | 1,954 |
| Accommodation, cafes & restaurants | 458 | 62 | 16 | 10 | 546 |
| Transport & storage | 331 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 362 |
| Communication services | 32 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 55 |
| Finance & insurance | 582 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 628 |
| Property & business services | 2,080 | 71 | 21 | 18 | 2,190 |
| Govt administration & defence | 136 | 57 | 32 | 71 | 296 |
| Education | 246 | 67 | 33 | 8 | 354 |
| Health & community services | 963 | 38 | 12 | 12 | 1,025 |
| Cultural & recreational | 287 | 29 | 9 | 8 | 333 |
| Personal & other services | 707 | 22 | 3 | 11 | 743 |
| Total | 9,730 | 555 | 193 | 200 | 10,755 |

Source: Unpublished data – Business Register Section, ABS.

Labour costs

Labour costs are costs incurred by employers that are directly associated with the employment of labour. The average labour cost for each hour worked by persons employed in the ACT in 1991-92 was \$44.26. Of this, \$17.12 was paid for time actually worked and \$5.14 was paid for on-costs (i.e. labour costs other than payments for time worked). The largest contributors to on-costs were paid leave (\$1.74) and superannuation (\$1.12).

Labour costs for persons employed in the private sector in the ACT were 29.8 per cent lower than those for persons employed in the public sector. Labour costs for private sector employees were, on average, \$16.35 per hour compared with \$23.36 per hour for public sector employees.

Table 9.7 provides a detailed breakdown of labour costs per hour worked by sector in the ACT in 1991-92.

**TABLE 9.7 LABOUR COSTS PER HOUR WORKED: TYPE OF
LABOUR COST, ACT, 1991-92
(dollars)**

| <i>Type of labour cost</i> | <i>Private sector</i> | <i>Public sector</i> | <i>All sectors</i> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Earnings</i> | 16.35 | 23.36 | 20.30 |
| <i>Payments for time worked</i> | 14.41 | 19.22 | 17.12 |
| <i>Other earnings</i> | 1.94 | 4.14 | 3.18 |
| Annual leave | 0.78 | 1.56 | 1.22 |
| Sick leave | 0.15 | 0.47 | 0.33 |
| Other leave | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.19 |
| Public holidays | 0.42 | 0.83 | 0.65 |
| Annual leave loading | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.18 |
| Infrequent bonuses | (a)0.12 | 0.01 | (a)0.06 |
| Termination payments | 0.16 | 0.55 | 0.38 |
| Fringe benefits | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| <i>Other labour costs</i> | 1.62 | 2.23 | 1.97 |
| Superannuation | 0.67 | 1.48 | 1.12 |
| Payroll tax | 0.59 | 0.27 | 0.41 |
| Workers' compensation | 0.29 | 0.40 | 0.35 |
| Fringe benefits tax | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Total labour costs | 17.97 | 25.59 | 22.26 |
| Of which - | | | |
| <i>On-costs</i> | 3.56 | 6.37 | 5.14 |

(a) The estimate has a relative standard error greater than 25 per cent and should not be regarded as reliable.

Source: *Labour Costs, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6348.0).

Training The Training Guarantee Legislation was introduced in 1990. The legislation states that Australian employers with an annual payroll over a set amount will commit a proportion of their payroll to providing structured training for employees which is solely work related. At the end of February 1994 the threshold was \$226,000 (or \$56,500 per quarter) and the percentage stood at 1.5 per cent.

The Training Practices Survey conducted in the 12 months ending February 1994 found that 32 per cent of Australian employers reported providing some formal training for their employees in the reference period. Improved work performance was the reason for providing training by 80 per cent of the respondents. The other major reasons given were to enable employees to move to other positions within the organisation and to multi-skill employees.

The Training Expenditure Survey was conducted between July and September 1993. The results of this survey found that the ACT recorded the highest level of training expenditure for the 3 months ending September 1993, spending the equivalent of 4.2 per cent of their gross wages and salaries on training, and an average \$274 per employee.

Table 9.8 below provides details of training expenditure by employers for the ACT and Australia for the 3 months from July to September 1993.

TABLE 9.8 TRAINING EXPENDITURE BY EMPLOYERS, ACT AND AUSTRALIA, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1993

| | ACT | Australia |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Total training expenditure (% of gross wages and salaries) | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| Average training expenditure per employee (\$) | 274 | 192 |
| Average training hours per employee (hours) | 5.55 | 5.55 |
| Employers reporting training expenditure (%) | (a)16.1 | 24.6 |
| Total training expenditure (\$ million) | (a)38.8 | 1,108.9 |

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 6353.0).

Trade unions As at 30 June 1994 there were 30 separate trade unions registered in the ACT and 157 nationally. The number of trade unions in the ACT has fallen by almost 52 per cent from the number operating in June 1990.

In June 1994, 38 per cent of all employees aged 15 years and over in the ACT were trade union members (in connection with their job). This was a decline of 2 per cent from the previous year. Nationally trade union membership fell by 5 per cent over the period. Of all employees in the ACT, approximately 42 per cent of males and 35 per cent of females were trade union members as at 30 June 1994.

Table 9.9 below provides details of trade union membership over the past 5 years for the ACT with comparisons with Australia in the latest year.

TABLE 9.9 TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP AS AT 30 JUNE 1994

| | ACT | | | | | Australia |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1994 |
| Number of separate unions | 62 | 58 | 54 | 41 | 30 | 157 |
| Number of financial members(a) ('000) | | | | | | |
| Males | 30.2 | 30.0 | 27.7 | 32.1 | 30.5 | 1,456.1 |
| Females | 20.7 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 1,067.8 |
| Persons | 50.9 | 51.6 | 49.2 | 55.0 | 53.2 | 2,524.0 |
| Financial members as a proportion of total employees(a) (%) | | | | | | |
| Males | 43 | 45 | 40 | 45 | 42 | 40 |
| Females | 34 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 37 |
| Persons | 39 | 41 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 38 |

(a) Due to changes in union structures some members formerly recorded in New South Wales prior to 1993 are now included in the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: *Trade Union Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 6323.0).

Industrial disputes In the twelve months to December 1993 there were 9 disputes reported in progress in the ACT, involving 9,700 employees and the loss of 10,300 working days. The Public administration and defence and Community services industries accounted for most of the lost time with 60.2 per cent and 30.1 per cent of the total

working days lost being in these two industries respectively. The main cause of disputes in all industries was reported to be managerial policy.

Table 9.10 below provides a five year overview of industrial disputes in the ACT.

TABLE 9.10 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, ACT

| | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of disputes which ended (a) | 24 | 19 | 17 | 12 | 9 |
| Workers involved ('000) (directly and indirectly) | 8.8 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 9.7 |
| Working days lost ('000) | 9.6 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 10.3 |

(a) Prior to September 1991 disputes affecting more than one industry in the ACT were counted as separate disputes in the Territory total. Since then such disputes are now counted just once in the Territory.

Source: *Industrial disputes, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6322.0).

Employment injuries

There were 4,121 compensatable claims lodged and accepted in the ACT for public sector employees (including both ACT and Commonwealth government employees working in the ACT) in 1993-94 compared with 4,140 in 1992-93. This represented a decrease of -0.5 per cent. The majority of claims were lodged by males (54.6%).

In 1993-94 the majority of injuries for which compensation claims were approved were sprains/strains (excluding the back) with 28.2 per cent of all claims, of which more males reported (55.5%). This injury was the most common for both males and females accounting for 28.6 per cent and 59.4 per cent of all claims lodged respectively. The other main compensatable injuries were back injuries (19.0%), Occupational overuse syndrome (11.8%) and Stress (10.2%).

Table 9.11 provides details of public sector employment injuries in the ACT for which compensation claims were approved.

TABLE 9.11 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES IN THE ACT(a): NATURE OF INJURY, 1992-93 AND 1993-94

| <i>Nature of injury</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | | | <i>1993-94</i> | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> | <i>Persons</i> |
| All fractures excluding back | 102 | 55 | 157 | 103 | 57 | 160 |
| Back | 446 | 313 | 759 | 452 | 332 | 784 |
| Contusions/crushes | 185 | 150 | 335 | 80 | 147 | 327 |
| External effects(b) | 86 | 12 | 98 | 60 | 12 | 72 |
| Multiple injuries | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 94 | 269 | 363 | 150 | 338 | 488 |
| Open wounds | 200 | 63 | 263 | 205 | 79 | 284 |
| Other diseases(c) | 123 | 70 | 193 | 111 | 69 | 180 |
| Other injuries(d) | 169 | 112 | 281 | 150 | 82 | 232 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 738 | 610 | 1,348 | 644 | 517 | 1,161 |
| Stress | 154 | 179 | 333 | 189 | 230 | 419 |
| Total | 2,300 | 1,840 | 4,140 | 2,250 | 871 | 4,121 |

(a) Number of claims received and accepted by Comcare Australia. (b) Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system. (c) Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; eye, ear and joint diseases; multiple diseases; and diseases due to chemical or other exposure. (d) Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries; and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Unpublished data — Management Information Unit, Comcare Australia.

In 1993-94 the cost of claims for the ACT public sector had accumulated to \$21,432, a fall of 19.3 per cent from the previous year. A similar decline (15.4%) was also shown in the amount of time taken off work as a result of injuries. In 1993-94 31,515 weeks were lost as a result of work related injuries compared to 37,252 weeks in 1992-93.

Table 9.12 provides details of the time lost from work and cost of compensation claims by the public sector in the ACT over the past two years.

TABLE 9.12 PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT INJURIES IN THE ACT(a): NATURE OF INJURY BY TIME OFF WORK AND COST OF CLAIMS(b), 1992-93 AND 1993-94

| Nature of injury | 1992-93 | | | 1993-94 | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| | —weeks— | | | | | |
| All fractures excluding back | 589.3 | 836.4 | 1,425.7 | 688.9 | 388.3 | 1,077.2 |
| Back | 4,905.7 | 3,576.8 | 8,482.5 | 3,590.7 | 3,684.1 | 7,274.7 |
| Contusions/crushes | 400.9 | 189.2 | 590.0 | 350.9 | 226.2 | 577.1 |
| External effects(c) | 26.4 | 1.6 | 28.0 | 18.6 | 30.4 | 46.8 |
| Multiple injuries | 73.6 | 4.7 | 78.3 | 46.8 | 144.4 | 191.2 |
| Occupational Overuse Syndrome | 708.4 | 4,043.1 | 4,751.5 | 609.8 | 4,655.8 | 5,265.6 |
| Open wounds | 93.4 | 35.8 | 129.2 | 291.7 | 66.9 | 358.5 |
| Other diseases(d) | 2,144.3 | 895.7 | 3,040.0 | 734.5 | 533.2 | 1,267.7 |
| Other injuries(e) | 545.7 | 354.5 | 900.1 | 256.8 | 213.5 | 470.3 |
| Sprains/strains excluding back | 4,121.3 | 4,556.6 | 8,677.9 | 2,727.8 | 3,551.9 | 6,279.7 |
| Stress | 4,796.8 | 4,352.9 | 9,149.6 | 4,133.6 | 4,570.7 | 8,704.4 |
| Total Time off work | 18,405.7 | 18,847.1 | 37,252.8 | 13,450.1 | 18,065.2 | 31,515.3 |
| Cost of claims (\$'000) | 13,941.1 | 12,611.6 | 26,552.7 | 9,719.1 | 11,713.0 | 21,432.1 |

(a) Number of claims received and accepted by Comcare Australia. (b) Some claims are still presently active and cost was calculated as paid out to date, i.e. until February 1995. (c) Foreign body on external of eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive system. (d) Includes brain, neck and nervous system diseases; eye, ear and joint diseases; multiple diseases; and diseases due to chemical or other exposure. (e) Includes dislocation injuries; all concussion and internal injuries; general superficial injuries; general nervous system, burns and poison injuries; other unspecified injuries; and damage to aids and appliances.

Source: Unpublished data — Management Information Unit, Comcare Australia.

➤ Information sources

Small Area Labour Markets, Australia – Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment, Education & Training

Unpublished Employment Injuries Data — Management Information Unit, Comcare Australia

ABS publications *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Territories* (ABS Cat. No. 6302.0)

Employer Training Expenditure (ABS Cat. No. 6353.0)

Employer Training Practices (ABS Cat. No. 6356.0)

Industrial disputes, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6322.0)

Job Vacancies and Overtime (ABS Cat. No. 6248.0)

Labour Costs, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6348.0)

The Labour Force, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6202.0)

The Labour Force, ACT and NSW (ABS Cat. No. 6201.1)

Trade Union Statistics (ABS Cat. No. 6323.0)

Unpublished Average Weekly Earnings data – Labour Statistics Centre, ABS WA

Unpublished ABS Business Register data – Business Register Section, ABS

CHAPTER 10

PRICES

Consumer price index The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the price of a *basket* of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI Population group (i.e. metropolitan wage and salary earner households). This *basket* covers a wide range of goods and services drawn from the following 8 expenditure groups.

- Food;
- Clothing;
- Housing;
- Household equipment and operation;
- Transportation;
- Tobacco and alcohol;
- Health and personal care; and
- Recreation and education

Pensioners and other social welfare recipients are not included in the CPI population group and the index does not reflect concessional prices (such as subsidised government dwelling rents and transport fares) paid by those people.

In 1993–94 the All Groups CPI for Canberra increased 1.7 per cent from the previous year, compared with a national increase of 1.8 per cent.

Table 10.1. below provides an overview of the All Groups CPI for ACT and Australia (as measured by the weighted average of the eight capital cities) over the last 4 years.

**TABLE 10.1 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS INDEX
CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA**
Base of each index: Year 1989–90 = 100.0

| Period | Canberra | | Australia(a) | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | Index number | Percentage change | Index number | Percentage change |
| 1990–91 | 105.1 | 5.1 | 105.3 | 5.3 |
| 1991–92 | 107.8 | 2.6 | 107.3 | 1.9 |
| 1992–93 | 109.5 | 1.6 | 108.4 | 1.0 |
| 1993–94 | 111.4 | 1.7 | 110.4 | 1.8 |

(a) Weighted average of the 8 capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index* (ABS Cat. No. 6401.0)

The two groups showing the greatest increases in prices between 1992–93 and 1993–94 were Tobacco and alcohol (which increased by 6.0% in Canberra and 7.5% nationally) and Health and personal care (up 3.8% in Canberra and 4.0% nationally). In contrast, falls were reported for Household equipment and operation (down 0.3% in Canberra but up 0.5% nationally) and Housing (down 2% in Canberra and down 0.4% nationally).

The main reasons for the increase in Tobacco and alcohol was the flow-on effect of an increase in the Commonwealth excise on tobacco products. Health and personal care increases were mainly due to an increase in the cost of hospital and medical services while the fall in Housing prices can be attributed to a fall in mortgage interest charges.

A detailed breakdown of the index groups of the CPI is contained in Table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PERCENTAGE CHANGES, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
Base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0

| Index group | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Canberra | Australia(a) | Canberra | Australia(a) | Canberra | Australia(a) |
| Food | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Clothing | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | — | -0.7 |
| Housing | -2.1 | -4.4 | -2.0 | -4.3 | -0.2 | -0.4 |
| Household equipment and operation | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.5 |
| Transportation | 3.6 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Tobacco and alcohol | 5.6 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| Health and personal care | 10.2 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Recreation and education | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 |

(a) Weighted average of 8 capital cities.

Source: *Consumer Price Index* (ABS Cat. No. 6401.0)

Average retail prices In March 1962 the ABS began publishing a detailed listing of the average retail prices of various commodities for each of the capital cities of Australia. Table 10.3 lists a selection of these commodities together with the average prices paid in Canberra in the June quarter of the last three years.

TABLE 10.3 AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS, CANBERRA

| | | June quarter | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Item | Unit | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
| — Cents — | | | | |
| Milk, carton, supermarket sales | 1 litre | 95 | 100 | 105 |
| Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales | 680g | 153 | 161 | 167 |
| Butter(a) | 500g | 176 | 176 | 178 |
| Margarine, poly-unsaturated | 500g | 140 | 164 | 151 |
| Eggs | 55g, 1 dozen | 175 | 188 | 191 |
| Beef — | | | | |
| Rump steak | 1kg | 1,052 | 1,009 | 1,072 |
| T-bone steak, with fillet | 1kg | 967 | 968 | 1,071 |
| Chuck steak | 1kg | 630 | 637 | 627 |
| Lamb — | | | | |
| Leg | 1kg | 504 | 528 | 547 |
| Loin chops | 1kg | 606 | 662 | 686 |
| Forequarter chops | 1kg | 388 | 405 | 419 |
| Pork — | | | | |
| Leg | 1kg | 553 | 524 | 533 |
| Loin chops | 1kg | 771 | 774 | 802 |
| Chicken, frozen | 1kg | 255 | 277 | 279 |
| Bacon, middle rashers | 250g pkt | 248 | 238 | 257 |
| Sausages | 1kg | 315 | 323 | 286 |
| Sugar, white | 2kg | 189 | 179 | 208 |
| Tea | 250g | 179 | 177 | 185 |
| Coffee, instant | 150g jar | 425 | 396 | 432 |
| Draught beer, full strength, public bar | 285ml glass | 139 | 149 | 154 |
| Draught beer, low alcohol, public bar | 285ml glass | 134 | 140 | 146 |
| Private motoring — | | | | |
| Petrol, leaded | 1 litre | 71.7 | 73.2 | 71.9 |
| Petrol, unleaded | 1 litre | n.a. | n.a. | 70.9 |

(a) 2 x 250g.

Source: *Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (ABS Cat. No. 6403.0)**Price index of building materials**

The ABS produces two price indexes which measure the changes in the prices of materials used in the construction of buildings: the *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building*, and the *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building*.

Materials used in house building

In 1993–94 the House building materials price index for Canberra increased by 5.1 per cent, compared to an increase of 4.8 per cent nationally (as measured by the weighted average of the six State capital cities).

The house building materials which contributed most to the increase were timber board and joinery (Canberra +12.7%, nationally +11.4%); Cement products (Canberra +2.9%, nationally +1.3%); Clay, bricks, tiles etc. (Canberra +2.5%, nationally +0.9%) and Installed appliances (Canberra +2.3%, nationally +4.9%).

Table 10.4 shows the percentage changes in the indexes of the various materials used in house building in the ACT over the past 3 years.

TABLE 10.4 PERCENTAGE CHANGES OF PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA
Base of each index: Year 1986-87 = 100.0

| Item | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Canberra | Australia(a) | Canberra | Australia(a) | Canberra | Australia(a) |
| Concrete mix, cement and sand | 4.9 | -2.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 3.5 |
| Cement products | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| Clay, bricks, tiles etc. | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 |
| Timber, board and joinery | 2.8 | -1.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 12.7 | 11.4 |
| Steel products | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Other metal products | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Plumbing fixtures | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -1.1 | 2.4 |
| Electrical installation materials | 4.1 | -2.4 | 4.0 | -2.0 | -0.7 | -3.5 |
| Installed appliances | 3.4 | 5.0 | -0.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 4.9 |
| Other | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 |

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

Source: Unpublished data — *Producer Price Indexes* section, ABS. Some data is published in *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building* (ABS Cat. No. 6408.0)

Materials used in building other than house building: In 1993-94 the price index for Materials used in building other than house building in Canberra increased by 1.1 per cent compared to an increase of 1.4 per cent nationally (as measured by the weighted average of the six State capital cities).

The price index for Structural timber showed the greatest increase over the year in Canberra (up 22.0%) while Softwood and Structural timber had the biggest increases nationally (up 25.8% and 18.7% respectively). The prices paid for building materials over time are subject to the influence of world prices at any point in time and hence the series are somewhat volatile.

TABLE 10.5 PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING, CANBERRA AND AUSTRALIA
Base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0

| Item | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| | Canberra | Australia(a) | Canberra | Australia(a) | Canberra | Australia(a) |
| Structural timber | -2.3 | -2.2 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 22.3 | 18.7 |
| Clay bricks | 4.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.5 |
| Ready mixed concrete | 5.8 | -3.1 | 0.8 | -2.4 | -0.1 | 3.1 |
| Pre-cast concrete products | 6.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 1.1 |
| Steel decking and cladding | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | -1.8 | -0.8 |
| Structural steel | 4.1 | -1.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.1 |
| Aluminium windows | -3.1 | -2.4 | -4.5 | -0.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Builders hardware | 5.5 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 4.1 | -0.1 |
| Carpet | -1.6 | -1.1 | -10.3 | -2.2 | 5.8 | 2.4 |
| Paint and other coatings | -0.8 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | -2.8 | -0.1 |
| Non ferrous pipes and fitting | 0.2 | -1.2 | 5.7 | 3.8 | -1.1 | 1.4 |

Source: *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building* (ABS Cat. No. 6407.0)

➤ Information sources

ABS publications and other information services *Average Retail Prices Of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities* (ABS Cat. No. 6403.0)

Consumer Price Index (ABS Cat. No. 6401.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (ABS Cat. No. 6408.0)

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building (ABS Cat. No. 6407.0)

Unpublished Materials used in house building data - Producer Price Indexes section, ABS

CHAPTER 11

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING, FOREIGN
AND RETAIL TRADE**ABS Business Register**

The ABS Business Register is a record of the number of business units (either management units or locations) classified by industry, geographic area and employment size. (Note – counts can be classified by other data items as well.)

At present, the ABS Business Register includes only businesses which employ wage and salary earners. Businesses operated entirely by sole proprietors, partners and unpaid family members are excluded. Agricultural businesses with an estimated operating value in excess of \$5000 are included on the register regardless of employment characteristics.

The data presented in Table 11.1 below relates to a snapshot of the ABS Business Register as at March 1994.

TABLE 11.1 ABS BUSINESS REGISTER COUNTS OF LOCATION IN THE ACT BY ANZSIC DIVISION AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE, MARCH 1994

| ANZSIC Division | Employment size | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| | N/A | <5 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100+ | |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | 77 | 82 | 16 | 8 | 3 | — | — | 186 |
| Mining | — | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 16 |
| Manufacturing | — | 153 | 79 | 45 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 320 |
| Electricity, gas & water supply | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Construction | — | 898 | 128 | 44 | 29 | 10 | 10 | 1,119 |
| Wholesale trade | — | 336 | 169 | 73 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 613 |
| Retail trade | — | 1,050 | 580 | 221 | 55 | 22 | 26 | 1,954 |
| Accommodation, cafes & restaurants | — | 194 | 161 | 103 | 62 | 16 | 10 | 546 |
| Transport & storage | — | 262 | 45 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 362 |
| Communication services | — | 18 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 55 |
| Finance & insurance | — | 443 | 91 | 48 | 35 | 7 | 4 | 628 |
| Property & business services | — | 1,628 | 306 | 146 | 71 | 21 | 18 | 2,190 |
| Govt administration & defence | — | 89 | 19 | 28 | 57 | 32 | 71 | 296 |
| Education | — | 153 | 43 | 50 | 67 | 33 | 8 | 354 |
| Health & community services | — | 653 | 220 | 90 | 38 | 12 | 12 | 1,025 |
| Cultural & recreational | — | 171 | 88 | 28 | 29 | 9 | 8 | 333 |
| Personal & other services | — | 496 | 165 | 46 | 22 | 3 | 11 | 743 |
| Total | 77 | 6,642 | 2,120 | 968 | 555 | 193 | 200 | 10,755 |

Source: Unpublished data – Business Register Section, ABS

Over 60 per cent of businesses in the ACT on the ABS Business Register are small businesses employing less than 5 people. Less than 2 per cent of ACT businesses employ more than 100 staff.

The main industries operating in the ACT at the time the snapshot was taken were Property and business services, Retail trade, Construction and Health and community services, all of which reported greater than 1,000 businesses on the ABS Business Register.

Agriculture In 1993–94 there were 86 farms with agricultural activity operating in the ACT, an increase of 4.9 per cent from the previous year. Despite the increase in the number of farms the physical area used for crops and sown pastures fell by an estimated 2.7 per cent from 1992–93.

Crops Crops for oats (grain) covered an area of 28 hectares in 1993–94 and produced around 108 tonnes of grain, a decline of 38.3 per cent from the previous year. The other principal crop in the ACT, hay, also occupied a smaller area in 1993–94 with 101 hectares sown and production of around 79 tonnes, a fall of 41.9 per cent from the previous year. The main fruit crop in the ACT in 1993–94 were apple trees with the total number of trees (bearing and non-bearing) increasing by 1.8 per cent from the previous year.

Slaughterings Despite a decline in the number of cattle and calves run on ACT farms in 1993–94, the number slaughtered increased by 17.5 per cent from the previous year. With the decline in the number of sheep and lambs run, slaughterings and wool production also fell in 1993–94 by 1.5 per cent and 13.2 per cent respectively. Pig slaughterings in the ACT fell by 2.4 per cent in 1993–94 from the previous year.

Gross value of production At the time of going to print 1993–94 data for gross value of production in the agriculture sector was unavailable.

Table 11.2 below, provides an overview of Agriculture in the ACT over the past 3 years.

TABLE 11.2 LIVESTOCK, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, ACT

| <i>Unit</i> | | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | <i>1993-94</i> |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Land utilisation — | | | | |
| Number of establishments(a) | Number | 74 | 82 | p86 |
| Area of — | | | | |
| Crops (excl. pastures and grasses) | Hectares | 383 | 514 | p245 |
| Sown pastures and grasses (b) | Hectares | 24,119 | 17,495 | p16,933 |
| <i>Total area of establishments</i> | <i>Hectares</i> | <i>58,187</i> | <i>52,741</i> | <i>p51,303</i> |
| Principal crops — | | | | |
| Oats for grain — | | | | |
| Area | Hectares | 38 | 73 | p28 |
| Production | Tonnes | 15 | 175 | p108 |
| Crops for hay — | | | | |
| Area | Hectares | 35 | 241 | p101 |
| Production | Tonnes | 35 | 136 | p79 |
| Crops for green feed or silage—area | Hectares | 196 | 102 | p63 |
| Apple trees, bearing and non-bearing | Number | 955 | 1,499 | p1,526 |
| Livestock numbers | | | | |
| Cattle and calves | Number | 10,823 | 12,231 | p10,921 |
| Sheep and lambs | Number | 108,471 | 101,243 | p88,395 |
| Poultry (all purposes) | Number | 199,543 | 216,989 | p200,750 |
| Livestock slaughtered and meat produced — | | | | |
| Cattle and calves — | | | | |
| Slaughtered | Number | p29,455 | p33,702 | 39,616 |
| Beef and veal (carcass weight) | Tonnes | p6,107 | p6,336 | 7,415 |
| Sheep and lambs — | | | | |
| Slaughtered | Number | p579,425 | p543,194 | 535,261 |
| Mutton and lamb (carcass weight) | Tonnes | p10,405 | p10,853 | 10,308 |
| Pigs — | | | | |
| Slaughtered | Number | p77,760 | p90,337 | 88,195 |
| Pigmeat (carcass weight) | Tonnes | p4,870 | p5,526 | 5,494 |
| Shearing and wool production — | | | | |
| Sheep and lambs shorn | '000 | 112 | 107 | p97 |
| Shorn wool, greasy | Tonnes | 440 | 455 | p395 |
| Artificial fertilisers used — | | | | |
| Area fertilised | Hectares | 6,018 | 5,190 | p3,823 |
| Quantity used | Tonnes | 608 | 651 | p636 |
| Gross value of production — | | | | |
| Crops (incl. pastures and grasses)(c) | \$'000 | 3,268 | p3,466 | n.a. |
| Livestock slaughterings and other disposals | \$'000 | 2,152 | p2,601 | n.a. |
| Livestock products | \$'000 | 6,706 | p5,947 | n.a. |
| Total agriculture | \$'000 | 12,126 | p12,014 | n.a. |

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity irrespective of the predominant activity of the establishment. (b) Includes pastures and grasses harvested for hay and seed. (c) From 1991-92 crop estimates are based on production from farms having a minimum estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$22,500. For 1990-91 the minimum EVAO was \$20,000, therefore data from 1991-92 are not directly comparable with data from previous years.

NOTE: Land utilisation, crop, livestock number and artificial fertiliser statistics relate to the year ended 31 March; other data relate to the year ended 30 June.

Source: Unpublished data - Agriculture and Mining section. Some data is published in *Livestock and Livestock Products* (ABS Cat. No. 7221.0), *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (ABS Cat. No. 7503.0) and *Livestock Products, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 7215.0).

Manufacturing At 30 June 1993 there were 242 manufacturing establishments operating in the ACT, a decrease of 11 per cent from the previous year. Despite a decline in the number of establishments operating, employment remained unchanged at 3,752 persons. Total turnover in 1992-93 stood at \$466 million in current price terms.

A summary of manufacturing activity in the ACT between 1990-91 and 1992-93 inclusive, is contained in Table 11.3 below.

**TABLE 11.3 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ACT, 1992-93(a)
— PRELIMINARY**

| | Unit | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Establishments operating at 30 June | No | 224 | 272 | 242 |
| Persons employed(b) | No | 3,584 | 3,752 | 3,752 |
| Wages and salaries(c) | \$m | 105 | 105 | 104 |
| Turnover | \$m | 463 | 479 | 466 |

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory (b) Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 8201.0)

The printing, publishing and recorded media subdivision of the manufacturing sector continues to be the leading subdivision in the ACT with 65 establishments employing 1,529 persons and reporting an annual turnover of \$116 million in 1992-93.

Within the manufacturing industry almost 70 per cent of people are employed either in the Printing, publishing and recorded media, Food, beverages and tobacco and Machinery and equipment subdivisions.

Details of operations by industry subdivision of the manufacturing sector in the ACT are included in Table 11.4 on the following page.

TABLE 11.4 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, ACT, 1992-93(a) — PRELIMINARY

| <i>Industry subdivision</i> <i>ANZSIC code</i> | <i>Establish- ments at</i> <i>30 June(a)</i> | <i>Persons employed</i> <i>(b)</i> | <i>Wages and salaries(c)</i> | <i>Turnover</i> |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | No. | No. | \$m | \$m |
| Food, beverages and tobacco | 25 | 599 | 16 | 75 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather products | 5 | 74 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Wood and paper products | 31 | 373 | 11 | 44 |
| Printing, publishing and recorded media | 65 | 1,529 | 38 | 116 |
| Petroleum, coal, chemicals and associated products | 4 | 19 | — | 2 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 19 | 224 | 7 | 75 |
| Metal products | 22 | 127 | n.p. | n.p. |
| Machinery and equipment | 36 | 438 | 15 | 47 |
| Other manufacturing | 35 | 370 | 10 | 81 |
| Total manufacturing | 242 | 3,752 | 104 | 466 |

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Employment at end of June. Includes working proprietors. (c) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

Source: Unpublished data — Manufacturing Section, ABS NSW, Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8201.0)

Foreign Trade

Exports from the ACT refers to commodities for which the final stage of production was undertaken within the ACT. In 1993-94 the main export commodity from the ACT was Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances with an export value of \$3.3 million. The total value of all commodities exported from the ACT, in 1993-94 was \$13.9 million, an increase of 76.2 per cent from the value reported in 1992-93 and 29.6 per cent higher than that of 1991-92.

Table 11.5 below outlines the top ten export commodities by value from the ACT in 1993-94, together with their export values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

TABLE 11.5 EXPORTS BY COMMODITY, ACT

| <i>Commodity</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | <i>1993-94</i> |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | — \$'000 — | | |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances | 502 | 739 | 3,334 |
| Gold coin | 2,303 | 604 | 2,749 |
| Office machines and automated data processing machines | 2,014 | 1,853 | 1,288 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 544 | 317 | 848 |
| Iron and steel | 557 | — | 551 |
| General industrial machinery & equipment | 371 | 57 | 447 |
| Crude animal & vegetable materials | 266 | 193 | 378 |
| Textile fibres and wastes | 253 | 17 | 358 |
| Medicinal & pharmaceutical products | 104 | 9 | 328 |
| Dairy products & birds eggs | — | — | 277 |
| Total exports | 10,713 | 7,880 | 13,883 |

Source: Unpublished data — ACT Regional Office, ABS

Imports into the ACT refers to commodities which are released from Australian Customs Service control in the ACT, it is also called State or Territory of destination. The State or Territory of final destination is not necessarily the State or Territory in which the goods were discharged so figures should be treated with caution.

In 1993-94 the major import commodity released in the ACT was Transport equipment with a value of \$8.5 million. The total value of imports in the ACT in 1993-94 was \$21.7 million, an increase of 16.2 per cent from 1992-93 but a decrease of 15.3 per cent on the value of imports into the ACT recorded in 1991-92.

Table 11.6 below outlines the top ten import commodities by value for the ACT in 1993-94, together with their import values for the previous two years for comparison purposes.

TABLE 11.6 IMPORTS BY COMMODITY, ACT

| <i>Commodity</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | <i>1993-94</i> |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | — \$'000 — | | |
| Transport equipment | 585 | 70 | 8,530 |
| Special transactions & commodities | 3,388 | 6,911 | 3,088 |
| Telecommunications, sound recording & reproducing apparatus & equipment | 930 | 608 | 2,619 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 9,662 | 3,446 | 1,747 |
| Office machines and automated data processing machines | 2,463 | 764 | 862 |
| Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles & related products | 652 | 1,011 | 695 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances, parts | 1,132 | 1,063 | 640 |
| Professional, scientific & controlling instruments and apparatus | 726 | 704 | 533 |
| General industrial machinery & machine parts | 559 | 405 | 436 |
| Articles of apparel & clothing accessories | 779 | 622 | 365 |
| Total Imports | 25,689 | 18,721 | 21,745 |

Source: Unpublished data - ACT Regional Office, ABS

Retail Census

The 1991-92 Retail Census revealed that there were 2,339 retail locations operating in the ACT as at 30 June 1992, 46 per cent of which were located in the Canberra Central statistical subdivision.

Shopfront retail turnover in the ACT was reported to be \$1,800 million, or approximately \$6,089 per person resident in the Territory as at 30 June, 1992. In terms of turnover per person employed in the retail industry, the ACT average of \$96,049 exceeds that of the national average of \$90,843.

Of the 18,670 persons employed in shopfront retailing establishments, almost 42 per cent were employed by establishments operating in the Canberra Central statistical

subdivision. Belconnen (21.3%), Woden Valley (16.7%) and Tuggeranong (13.9%) were the other major regions where people were employed in the shopfront retailing industry.

Table 11.7 below provides a detailed breakdown by statistical subdivision (ACT) of the shopfront retailing industry.

TABLE 11.7 RETAIL AND SERVICES CENSUS, 1991-92, ACT

| <i>Statistical subdivision</i> | <i>Locations at 30 June</i> | <i>Persons employed</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Turnover</i> | <i>Floor space</i> | <i>Turnover/ persons employed</i> | <i>Average weekly trading hours</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | No. | No. | \$'000 | \$'000 | '000 sq. m. | \$/person | No. |
| Canberra Central | 1,075 | 7,799 | 91,383 | 739,874 | 235.8 | 94,867 | 55 |
| Belconnen | 469 | 3,975 | 42,095 | 385,879 | 104.8 | 97,076 | 58 |
| Woden Valley | 372 | 3,127 | 33,788 | 305,440 | 74.9 | 97,678 | 56 |
| Weston Creek | 93 | 796 | 6,672 | 70,162 | 13.5 | 88,143 | 61 |
| Tuggeranong | 251 | 2,600 | 27,727 | 257,854 | 72.0 | 99,175 | 60 |
| Outer Canberra | 76 | 360 | 3,815 | 32,204 | 21.0 | 89,456 | 51 |
| ACT Balance | 3 | 13 | 119 | 1,820 | 0.6 | 140,000 | 57 |
| Total ACT | 2,339 | 18,670 | 205,598 | 1,793,232 | 522.4 | 96,049 | 57 |

Source: Unpublished data - Retail and Wholesale Section, ABS. Some Retail Census data for the ACT is published in Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 8623.8).

Retail Turnover

The Retail Trade Survey has been redesigned and as a result of the redesign the industry groupings have been restructured to reflect the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The redesigned survey now focuses on industry groups rather than individual retail industries. For further detail on the redesign refer to ABS *Information Paper - Introduction of Monthly Retail Trade Statistics* (ABS Cat. No. 8511.0)

In 1993-94 the value of retail turnover in the ACT increased by 3.3 per cent to reach \$2,066 million. The increase was due mainly to increases in Recreational good retailing (+23.8%), Other retailing (+10.0%) and Hospitality and services (+9.5%). The increase was offset somewhat due to a fall of 22.2 per cent in Household good retailing.

Table 11.8 on the following page lists all the establishment types of the retail industry in descending order of turnover in 1993-94.

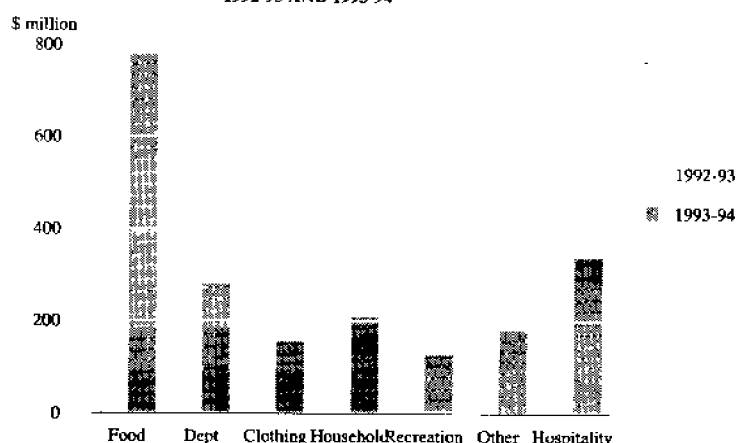
**TABLE 11.8 TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY
INDUSTRY AT CURRENT PRICES, ACT
(\$ million)**

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Food retailing | 638.7 | 728.6 | 777.1 |
| Department stores | 257.2 | 275.3 | 278.3 |
| Clothing and soft good retailing | 144.3 | 152.7 | 155.8 |
| Household good retailing | 255.4 | 269.4 | 209.6 |
| Recreational good retailing | 91.9 | 103.5 | 128.1 |
| Other retailing | 151.6 | 163.1 | 179.4 |
| Hospitality and services | 362.5 | 308.3 | 337.7 |
| Total | 1,901.6 | 2,000.9 | 2,066.0 |

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 8501.0)

Graph 11.1 below shows the monthly trend movements for total retail trade in the ACT in 1993-94.

**GRAPH 11.1 RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY, ACT AND AUSTRALIA
1992-93 AND 1993-94**



Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (ABS Cat No 8501.0)

➤ Information sources

ABS Publications and other information services

Livestock and Livestock Products (ABS Cat. No. 7221.0)

Livestock Products, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 7215.0)

Manufacturing Industry, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8201.0)

Retail Trade, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8501.0)

Retailing in the Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 8623.8)

Unpublished ABS Business Register data – Business Register
Section, ABS

Unpublished Livestock and Livestock Products – Agriculture and Mining Section, ABS

Unpublished Manufacturing data – Manufacturing section, ABS
NSW

Unpublished Retail Census data – Retail and Wholesale section, ABS

CHAPTER 12

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Stock of Dwellings

The 1991 Census of Population and Housing recorded a total of 98,319 private dwellings in the ACT. The most common type of dwelling was a Separate house (79.1%), followed by Semi detached row or terrace house, townhouse etc (10.7%) and Flat or apartment (9.1%).

Table 12.1 below provides details of the stock of dwellings by type for the ACT.

**TABLE 12.1 STOCK OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, ACT(a)
(as at 6 August 1991)**

| <i>Structure of dwellings</i> | <i>Total number of dwellings</i> | <i>Proportion of total</i> |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | <i>%</i> |
| Separate house | 77,79 | 79.1 |
| Semi-detached row, or terrace house, town-house etc | 10,512 | 10.7 |
| Flat or apartment | 8,929 | 9.1 |
| Caravan etc in caravan park | 391 | 0.4 |
| Other(a) | 62 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 635 | 0.6 |
| Total | 98,319 | 100.0 |

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Includes Caravans not in Caravan parks, Houseboats, improvised homes, campers out and Houses or flats attached to shop/office etc.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing - ACT Regional Office, ABS.

Housing costs

The average cost of a three bedroom house in the ACT in June 1994 was \$160,500, an increase of only 1.4 per cent on the same month last year. The average cost of a two bedroom unit/townhouse was \$128,900 in June 1994, a fall of 0.5 per cent on the average price paid in June 1993. The high demand that raised house prices in the period 1989 to 1992 has largely abated as the ACT population growth has slowed, particularly the net migration component.

Table 12.2. below contains details of the average house and unit prices in the ACT over the past 5 years.

**TABLE 12.2 MOVING ANNUAL MEDIAN HOUSE AND UNIT
PRICES(a), ACT**

| <i>As at June</i> | <i>3 bedroom house</i> | <i>2 bedroom unit/town- house</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | <i>- \$'000 -</i> |
| 1990 | 116.8 | 95.6 |
| 1991 | 125.9 | 95.5 |
| 1992 | 147.5 | 120.1 |
| 1993 | 158.3 | 129.5 |
| 1994 | 160.5 | 128.9 |

(a) Moving annual median refers to the average monthly median over 12 months.

Source: Market facts - Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

Rental costs The average rental costs of both three bedroom houses and two bedroom townhouses/units (both unfurnished) in the ACT peaked in 1992 with houses costing, on average, \$200 per week and townhouses/units \$175 per week. Since then the average costs of rental have declined to their lowest levels since June 1990. As with housing costs, rental costs are a reflection of the slowing ACT population growth.

Table 12.3 below outlines the average rental prices of an unfurnished three bedroom house and an unfurnished two bedroom unit or townhouse in the ACT over the past 5 years.

TABLE 12.3 MEDIAN RENTS OF UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND UNITS LET, ACT

| <i>As at June</i> | <i>3 bedroom house</i> | <i>2 bedroom unit/town-house</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | - \$ - | |
| 1990 | 160.0 | 145.0 |
| 1991 | 175.0 | 160.0 |
| 1992 | 200.0 | 175.0 |
| 1993 | 185.0 | 165.0 |
| 1994 | 170.0 | 150.0 |

Source: Market facts - Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd.

Housing finance In 1993-94 a total of \$1,245.8 million was lent by banks and other credit agencies to finance 12,719 dwellings in the ACT. This represents an increase of \$140.2 million (or 12.7%) in finance commitments and 1,939 (or 18.0%) in the number of dwellings financed from the previous year. These increases however are significantly lower than the increases of previous years. In 1992-93 the increase in finance provided was 49.1 per cent, the number of dwellings financed increased by 26.0 per cent. The average increases in finance provided and dwellings financed between 1990-91 and 1992-93 was 43.9 and 23.0 per cent respectively.

Table 12.4 below provides an overview of secured housing finance commitments in the ACT over the past 5 years.

TABLE 12.4 SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS, ACT(a)

| | <i>Total</i> | |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | <i>Dwelling units</i> | <i>Value</i> |
| | No. | \$ million |
| 1989-90 | 5,792 | 382.6 |
| 1990-91 | 7,087 | 521.3 |
| 1991-92 | 8,555 | 741.5 |
| 1992-93 | 10,780 | 1,105.6 |
| 1993-94 | 12,719 | 1,245.8 |

(a) Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat No. 5609.0).

Rental investors The survey of rental investors conducted in July 1993 revealed that the ACT had the highest incidence of investors in rental property in Australia. In the ACT 8.8 per cent (18,700) persons

were investors in rental property. In July 1993 there were 13,072 people in the ACT who intended to invest in residential rental property during the two years following July 1993. Of these 8,373 (64.1%) were new investors while the remaining 4,699 were current investors who were planning to purchase another property.

Almost half (49%) of the investors who lived in the ACT had their investment in a different postcode area. Only 9.6 of investors in residential rental property in the ACT live in another State or Territory.

Rental tenants A survey of persons living in rental dwellings conducted in April 1994 revealed 55 per cent of the ACT's adult population owned or were purchasing their home while 28 per cent were renters or boarders. A further 17 per cent lived rent free.

More than half (58%) of the income units renting, boarding or living rent-free had reference persons who were under 30 years of age, while 82 per cent had reference persons who were under 45.

Table 12.5 below provides details of the number of income units by landlord type by age group of the rental tenants.

**TABLE 12.5 INCOME UNITS(a): RENTAL TENANTS, ACT
As at April 1994**

| <i>Type of landlord</i> | <i>No. of units</i> | <i>Proportion of total</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | '000 | (%) |
| Rent free | 14.9 | 22.6 |
| Real estate agent | 14.0 | 21.2 |
| ACT Housing Authority | 13.2 | 20.0 |
| Person not in same household | 11.3 | 17.1 |
| Person in same household | 11.5 | 17.5 |
| Employer | **0.3 | **0.4 |
| Other | **0.8 | **1.3 |
| Total | 66.0 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes renters, boarders and rent-free income units only. * Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%. ** Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Source: Unpublished data - Manufacturing and construction section - ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4138.0).

Households comprising one parent and one person income units were more likely to have been long term renters (those renting for more than 10 years) than other types of households. More than half of one parent and one person income units had been in rental accommodation for more than 10 years (one parent - 52%* and one person income units - 52%). Almost 58 per cent of all couples with dependants who rent were long term renters, while, for couples without dependants, the proportion was 45 per cent. On the other hand, less than 20 per cent* of other households were long term renters.

Table 12.6 below provides an overview of the number of income units by household type by the number of years a person has lived in rental dwellings.

**TABLE 12.6 INCOME UNITS(a): HOUSEHOLD TYPE OF PERSONS
LIVING IN RENTED DWELLINGS, ACT
As at April 1994**

| <i>Household type</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Proportion of total</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| | '000 | (%) |
| Couple only | 4.4 | 9.5 |
| Couple with dependants | 7.6 | 16.5 |
| One parent | 5.5 | 11.9 |
| One person | 8.4 | 18.2 |
| Other(d) | 20.2 | 43.8 |
| Total | 46.1 | 100.0 |

(a) Includes rental and boarder income units and excludes non-dependant children living with their parents.

Source: Unpublished data - Manufacturing and construction section - ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4138.0)

Public housing

There were 13,200 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority in April 1994. This was 31 per cent of all renting income units. In general, tenants of public housing authority rental dwellings were likely to live alone, have low income and rely on Government pensions or benefits for that income.

Over 19 per cent* of public housing tenants were aged 65 years or older while a further 29 per cent were aged between 45 and 64 years. Thirty five per cent of all public tenants were one person income units, while a relatively high proportion (compared to other types of rental tenants) were one parent income units (24%*).

Table 12.7 below provides a summary of the 13,200 income units renting from the ACT Housing Authority as at April 1994.

**TABLE 12.7 INCOME UNITS RENTING FROM THE ACT HOUSING
AUTHORITY - APRIL 1994**

| <i>Summary characteristics</i> | <i>Proportion of total (%)</i> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Age group of reference person</i> | |
| 15-24 years | *8.5 |
| 25-34 years | *21.5 |
| 35-44 years | *21.6 |
| 45-54 years | *17.6 |
| 54-64 years | *11.7 |
| 65 years and over | *19.1 |
| <i>Type of income unit</i> | |
| Couple only | *10.7 |
| Couple with dependants | 30.4 |
| One parent with dependants | *24.1 |
| One person | 34.8 |
| Number of income units ('000) | 13.2 |

* Subject to sampling variability between 25% and 50%.

Source: Unpublished data - Manufacturing and construction section, ABS. Some data is included in *Renters in Australia* (ABS Cat No. 4138.0).

SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, SAAP, is a joint Commonwealth-State program that provides funding to community organisations and local government to provide supported accommodation and other related support services to people who are homeless and in crisis and for women escaping domestic violence.

The Department conducted National Client One Night Censuses in November 1989 and 1990 and since then has conducted these Censuses biannually. The Department also conducts a Two Week Census in April and September biannually. The purpose of the former Census is to provide a profile of all clients accommodated by service providers funded under the Program, while for the latter the Census aims to provide information about the utilisation of, and demand for, SAAP accommodation services.

In May 1991 there were 20 SAAP accommodation outlets in the ACT and by May 1992 this number had increased to 26. Nationally there were 914 outlets in 1991 and 940 in 1992.

Target groups: Under the 1989 SAAP Agreement, agencies providing accommodation and related support for one or more of five specific target groups are eligible for funding. These target groups are young people; women with children escaping domestic violence; families including sole-parent families; single women and single men. In the ACT Young people and Women escaping from violence are the two main target groups.

Table 12.8 below outlines the target groups of the outlets participating in the Program in ACT and Australia in May 1992.

TABLE 12.8 PARTICIPATING SAAP ACCOMMODATION OUTLETS BY TARGET GROUP, ACT AND AUSTRALIA(a)
(Per cent)

| Target group/Outlet | ACT | | AUSTRALIA | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Accommodation | Non-Accommodation | Accommodation | Non-Accommodation |
| Young people | 34.6 | 28.6 | 37.0 | 37.7 |
| Women escaping from domestic violence | 38.6 | 52.3 | 21.9 | 23.0 |
| Families and sole parents | 11.5 | - | 16.1 | 12.3 |
| Single women | 7.7 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Single men | 3.8 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 9.3 |
| Multiple | 3.9 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Number | 26 | 20 | 940 | 666 |

(a) Accommodation outlets data refers to May 1992 while Non-accommodation outlets data refers to December 1992.

Source: *Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*

SAAP Clients: The November 1992 Special Characteristics Survey enumerated 4,136 service users from New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT, of which the ACT constituted 10 per cent.

From this survey it was found that males accounted for more than two-thirds (68.7%) of all SAAP clients in the ACT. Slightly more than 10 per cent (10.4%) of clients were accompanied by children, while almost 8 per cent (7.7%) were students. About 30 per cent (29.5%) had either a known or self-acknowledged drug or alcohol dependency. Those with a history of psychiatric illness constituted 18.8 per cent of ACT SAAP clients, while 8.8 per cent had a physical or intellectual disability.

The vast majority (83.1%) of SAAP clients in the ACT received some form of government pension or benefit as their main source of income, while 7.7 per cent of clients received no income. Further details of the characteristics of ACT SAAP clients are included in the following table.

**TABLE 12.9 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SAAP CLIENTS,
ACT, NOVEMBER 1992**
Per cent

| <i>Characteristic</i> | <i>ACT</i> |
|---|------------|
| Males | 68.7 |
| Females | 31.3 |
| Clients with children | 10.4 |
| Students | 7.7 |
| Veterans | 3.7 |
| Clients with psychiatric history | 18.8 |
| Clients with drug/alcohol dependency | 29.5 |
| Clients with physical/intellectual disability | 8.8 |
| Total number | 431 |

Note - Due to the sampling method adopted, findings of the Special Characteristics Survey should only be used as an aggregate overview of the participating States and Territories.

Source: *Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.*

SAAP Services: SAAP funded agencies provide accommodation and support (non-accommodation) services for homeless people.

Data from the One Night Censuses show that outlets in the ACT accommodated the greatest number of homeless people, relative to the total State/Territory population, although it should be noted that the Australian Capital Territory provides services to homeless people from other States, particularly from regional areas of New South Wales. The median duration of stay for ACT SAAP clients was 12.4 weeks in May 1991 and 19.4 weeks in May 1992.

Table 12.10 below provides details of the duration of stay of SAAP service users in both the ACT and Australia in May 1992.

**TABLE 12.10 DURATION OF STAY OF SAAP SERVICE USERS,
ACT AND AUSTRALIA, MAY 1992**
Per cent

| <i>Duration</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> |
|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| Under 1 week | 10.8 | 21.7 |
| 1-3 weeks | 14.2 | 17.5 |
| 4-11 weeks | 15.6 | 21.3 |
| 12-25 weeks | 16.1 | 13.7 |
| 26-51 weeks | 12.4 | 10.2 |
| 52-77 weeks | 9.2 | 5.0 |
| 78+ weeks | 21.8 | 10.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total number | 436 | 7,475 |
| Median weeks(a) | 19.4 | 7.0 |

(a) The mean is not an accurate summary measure of the distribution of residency in SAAP outlets due to a large standard deviation. The median duration of stay is not sensitive to extreme values and is a better indicator of the length of stay of clients.

Source: Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

The SAAP also provides a variety of non-accommodation services including meals; information, referral and advocacy; counselling; transport; material and financial assistance; outreach support; and activities, programs and personal care services.

In the ACT, meals accounted for 40.9 per cent of all non-accommodation services recorded. Information, referral and advocacy services made up a further 19.2 per cent of all services. Material/financial assistance was the least frequently provided service recorded in the survey for the ACT (3.8% of all services).

Table 12.11 below provides details of the non-accommodation services provided by SAAP outlets in the ACT and Australia in December 1992.

**TABLE 12.11 NON-ACCOMMODATION SERVICES PROVIDED
DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD, ACT AND AUSTRALIA,
DECEMBER 1992**

| <i>Service</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> |
|--|------------|------------------|
| Meals | 257 | 7,686 |
| Information/referral/advocacy services | 121 | 4,361 |
| Counselling | 70 | 1,775 |
| Transport assistance | 30 | 1,376 |
| Material/financial assistance | 24 | 1,813 |
| Activities/programs/personal care | 28 | 2,164 |
| Outreach support services | 51 | 2,097 |
| Other services | 48 | 1,471 |
| Total services | 629 | 22,746 |

Source: Services for the Homeless - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Met and unmet demand: Data from the September 1991 Two Week Census revealed that, on average, 1,112 new clients (18 in the ACT) arrived at SAAP outlets each day seeking accommodation. This represents an increase of 53 per cent (ACT 20%) over the figure recorded in April 1991 and a 31 per cent (ACT 20%) increase over the September 1990 census figure.

Of the average 18 individuals who arrived at ACT SAAP outlets each day, 38.9 per cent were accommodated, 44.4 per cent were turned away because the outlet was full, and 16.7 per cent were turned away for 'other' reasons.

Construction activity

Building statistics cover all types of buildings such as residential buildings, shops, offices and factories, while Engineering construction statistics relate to such structures as railways, roads, bridges, earth-fill dams, street lighting and heavy industrial plants.

During 1993-94 there were 4,060 residential dwelling units approved in the ACT, a decrease of 6.4 per cent from 1992-93. Nationally the number of residential dwelling unit approvals increased by 0.8 per cent to 171,840.

Dwelling unit commencements in 1993-94 fell by 6.1 per cent in the ACT due mainly to a 27.3 per cent fall in new house commencements. In contrast national dwelling unit commencements increased by 10.2 per cent over the period to 178,111.

A total of 3,537 new residential buildings were completed in 1993-94, a fall of 15.2 per cent on the number completed in the previous year.

Table 12.6 below includes details of the number of new dwelling units by stage of construction in the ACT.

TABLE 12.12 NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, ACT(a)

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Approvals | | | |
| Houses | 2,164 | 2,443 | 1,679 |
| Other residential | 1,620 | 1,896 | 2,381 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3,784</i> | <i>4,339</i> | <i>4,060</i> |
| Commencements | | | |
| Houses | 2,029 | 2,417 | 1,756 |
| Other residential | 1,501 | 1,993 | 2,383 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3,530</i> | <i>4,410</i> | <i>4,139</i> |
| Under construction at the end of the period | | | |
| Houses | 778 | 727 | 654 |
| Other residential | 871 | 1,159 | 1,831 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1,649</i> | <i>1,886</i> | <i>2,485</i> |
| Completed | | | |
| Houses | 1,776 | 2,467 | 1,826 |
| Other residential | 1,295 | 1,705 | 1,711 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3,071</i> | <i>4,172</i> | <i>3,537</i> |

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Unpublished data - available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction section, ABS, Building Activity, ACT (ABS cat No. 8752.8).

The value of residential building approvals in the ACT, including alterations and additions, fell by 4.8 per cent in 1993-94 to \$436.6 million, compared to a 34.4 per cent increase in the value of non-residential building approvals. The most significant increases in non-residential building approvals were Offices which increased by \$41.1 million, Education (\$30.9 million) and Health (\$22.2 million). These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the value of Other building (\$25.8 million).

The estimated value of work done on total building in the ACT during 1993-94 was \$702.3 million, a decrease of 0.4 per cent over the 1992-93 level. This compares with the 6.4 per cent increase in the value of work done nationally.

A detailed breakdown of the value of building activity by sector in the ACT in 1993-94 is contained in 12.7 below.

TABLE 12.13 VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, ACT, 1993-94

| | <i>Private sector</i> | <i>Public sector</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| <i>– \$ million –</i> | | | |
| Approved | | | |
| New residential building | 361.1 | 11.3 | 372.5 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 64.1 | - | 64.1 |
| Hotels etc | 0.5 | - | 0.5 |
| Shops | 14.5 | 0.7 | 15.2 |
| Offices | 41.4 | 113.5 | 154.9 |
| Educational | 5.0 | 41.0 | 46.0 |
| Health | 8.1 | 22.0 | 30.0 |
| Other | 18.9 | 24.8 | 43.6 |
| <i>Total approvals</i> | <i>513.6</i> | <i>213.3</i> | <i>726.8</i> |
| Commencements | | | |
| New residential building | 372.5 | 9.3 | 381.8 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 65.1 | - | 65.2 |
| Hotels etc | 0.3 | - | 0.3 |
| Shops | 14.1 | 0.3 | 14.4 |
| Offices | 46.2 | 121.8 | 168.0 |
| Educational | 5.5 | 28.4 | 33.9 |
| Health | 8.1 | 19.7 | 27.8 |
| Other | 36.3 | 28.0 | 64.2 |
| <i>Total commencements</i> | <i>548.1</i> | <i>207.5</i> | <i>755.6</i> |
| Completions | | | |
| New residential building | 335.8 | 10.6 | 346.4 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 63.7 | 3.1 | 66.8 |
| Hotels etc | 0.3 | - | 0.3 |
| Shops | 12.2 | 0.4 | 12.5 |
| Offices | 20.9 | 30.3 | 51.2 |
| Educational | 7.8 | 18.8 | 26.6 |
| Health | - | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Other | 40.2 | 27.0 | 67.3 |
| <i>Total Completions</i> | <i>480.9</i> | <i>99.7</i> | <i>580.6</i> |

... continued

**TABLE 12.13 VALUE OF BUILDING BY SECTOR, ACT,
1993-94—continued**

| | <i>Private sector</i> | <i>Public sector</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| — \$ million — | | | |
| Work done during period | | | |
| New residential building | 364.5 | 9.8 | 374.2 |
| Alterations and additions to residential building | 67.3 | 0.3 | 67.6 |
| Hotels etc | 0.6 | - | 0.6 |
| Shops | 13.6 | 0.3 | 13.9 |
| Offices | 39.8 | 101.8 | 141.6 |
| Educational | 5.6 | 14.4 | 20.0 |
| Health | 3.6 | 14.2 | 17.9 |
| Other | 35.8 | 30.7 | 66.5 |
| <i>Total work done during period</i> | <i>530.8</i> | <i>171.5</i> | <i>702.3</i> |

Source. Unpublished data - available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction section, ABS, Building Activity, ACT (ABS cat No. 8752.8).

Engineering construction The estimated value of engineering construction work done throughout 1993-94 in the ACT was \$167.2 million, a fall on 11.1 per cent from 1992-93, but equivalent to the value of work done in 1991-92.

Table 12.8 below provides a breakdown by the type of construction of engineering construction work done in the ACT over the past 3 years.

**TABLE 12.14 ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION(a), ACT, 1993-94
\$ million**

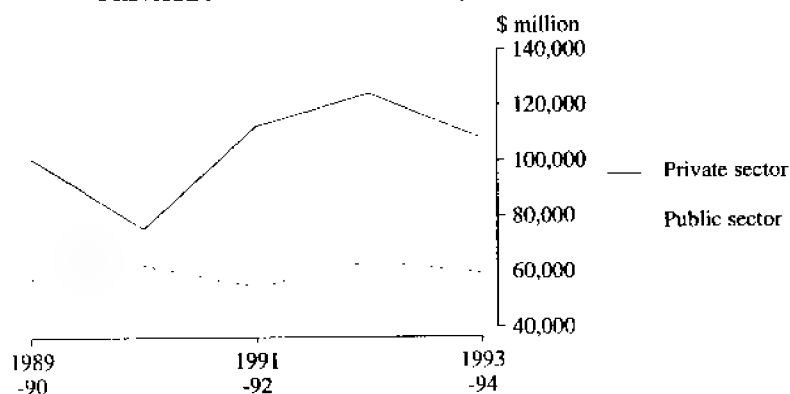
| | <i>Roads, highways and sub- divisions</i> | <i>Bridges</i> | <i>Water storage and supply</i> | <i>Sewerage and drainage</i> | <i>Electricity generation, trans- mission and distribution</i> | <i>Rec- reation</i> | <i>Telecomm- unications</i> | <i>Other (b)</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|---|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| VALUE OF WORK COMMENCED DURING PERIOD | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 | 112.1 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 28.6 | 8.0 | 30.2 | - | 189.7 |
| 1992-93 | 81.1 | 0.4 | 13.6 | 4.3 | 19.5 | 6.9 | 46.7 | 0.4 | 172.9 |
| 1993-94 | 83.1 | - | 7.0 | 13.6 | 23.2 | 13.2 | 26.0 | 1.6 | 167.5 |
| VALUE OF WORK DONE DURING PERIOD | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 | 94.7 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 18.6 | 10.2 | 30.4 | - | 167.2 |
| 1992-93 | 95.7 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 25.6 | 7.2 | 44.9 | 0.4 | 188.1 |
| 1993-94 | 82.2 | - | 9.2 | 8.6 | 26.7 | 11.1 | 27.9 | 1.5 | 167.2 |
| VALUE OF WORK YET TO BE DONE DURING PERIOD | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 | 39.0 | - | 1.4 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | - | 58.3 |
| 1992-93 | 23.6 | - | 5.2 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 1.6 | - | 37.0 |
| 1993-94 | 24.4 | - | 3.6 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 | - | 39.7 |

(a) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (b) Other includes Railways, Harbours, Pipelines and Heavy industry.

Source: Engineering Construction, Australia (ABS Cat No. 8762.0)

Graph 12.1 provides a comparison of the value of engineering construction work done by the public and private sectors in the ACT over the past 3 years.

**GRAPH 12.1 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS, ACT**



Source: *Engineering Construction, Australia* (ABS Cat No. 8762.0)

► Information sources

Market facts — Real Estate Institute of Australia Ltd

Services for the Homeless — Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

ABS Publications and other information services

Building Activity, ACT (ABS Cat No. 8752.8)

Engineering Construction, Australia (ABS Cat No. 8762.0)

Housing Finance, Australia (ABS Cat No. 5609.0)

Investors in Rental Dwellings, Australia, July 1993 (ABS Cat No. 8711.0)

Unpublished stock of dwellings data — ACT Regional Office, ABS

Unpublished building by sector data — available on PC Ausstats or from Manufacturing and Construction section, ABS

CHAPTER 13

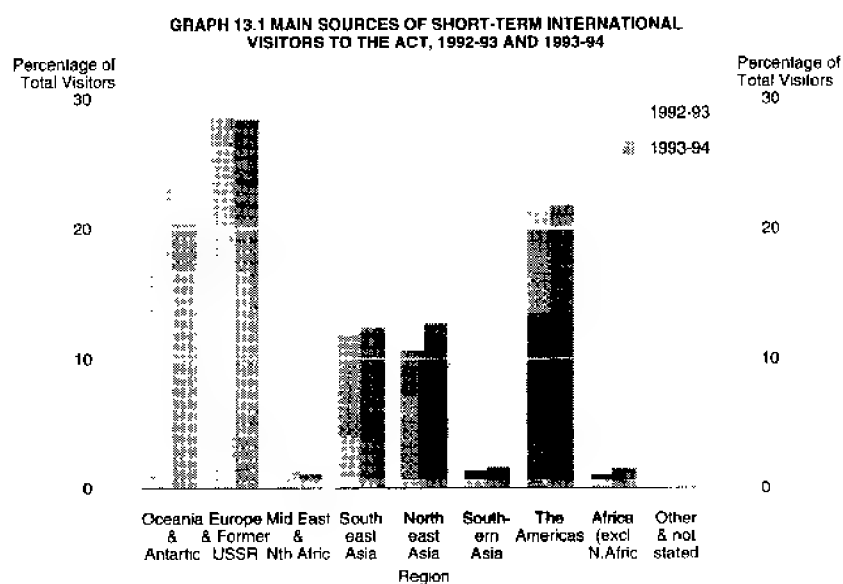
TOURISM AND CULTURE

Overseas visitors

The total number of short-term overseas visitors (aged 15 years and older) to the ACT in 1993-94 was 25,193, an increase of 21.9 per cent on the previous year. The main contributors to this increase were visitors from Africa (excluding North Africa) which showed an increase of 74.1 per cent in the period between 1992-93 and 1993-94, and visitors from the Northeast Asia region such as Taiwan (up 241.0%), Japan (43.6%) and China (25.9%). Visitors from The Americas and Southeast Asian regions also showed strong growth during the year with increases of 25.9 per cent and 24.6 per cent respectively.

The major source countries of overseas visitors to the ACT were the United States (17.2% of all short-term overseas visitors), New Zealand (15.0%) and United Kingdom (14.2%).

Graph 13.1 below shows the proportion of visitors to the ACT by the main geographic regions and Table 13.1 on the following page provides an overview of overseas visitors to the ACT by their country of residence over the past three years.



Source: Unpublished data - Demography Section, ABS

TABLE 13.1 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS TO THE ACT BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

| <i>Country of residence</i> | <i>1991-92</i> | | <i>1992-93</i> | | <i>1993-94</i> | |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|
| | <i>No.</i> | <i>Prop- ortion of visitors</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Prop- ortion of visitors</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Prop- ortion of visitors</i> |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 4,200 | 20.9 | 3,891 | 18.8 | 3,785 | 15.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 500 | 2.5 | 302 | 1.5 | 509 | 2.0 |
| Other | 600 | 3.0 | 650 | 3.1 | 840 | 3.3 |
| <i>Total Oceania and Antarctica</i> | <i>5,300</i> | <i>26.4</i> | <i>4,843</i> | <i>23.4</i> | <i>5,134</i> | <i>20.4</i> |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | |
| France | 400 | 2.0 | 454 | 2.2 | 345 | 1.4 |
| Fed Republic of Germany | 600 | 3.0 | 635 | 3.1 | 660 | 2.6 |
| Italy | 200 | 1.0 | 202 | 1.0 | 391 | 1.6 |
| Netherlands | 300 | 1.5 | 307 | 1.5 | 274 | 1.1 |
| Sweden | 300 | 1.5 | 224 | 1.1 | 269 | 1.1 |
| Switzerland | 200 | 1.0 | 179 | 0.9 | 235 | 0.9 |
| United Kingdom | 2,800 | 13.9 | 2,996 | 14.5 | 3,568 | 14.2 |
| Other | 1,000 | 5.0 | 919 | 4.5 | 1,404 | 5.6 |
| <i>Total Europe and the former USSR</i> | <i>5,900</i> | <i>29.4</i> | <i>5,916</i> | <i>28.6</i> | <i>7,146</i> | <i>28.4</i> |
| Middle East and North Africa | 300 | 1.5 | 279 | 1.3 | 283 | 1.1 |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 500 | 2.5 | 572 | 2.8 | 924 | 3.7 |
| Malaysia | 500 | 2.5 | 448 | 2.2 | 459 | 1.8 |
| Philippines | 300 | 1.5 | 334 | 1.6 | 441 | 1.8 |
| Singapore | 400 | 2.0 | 441 | 2.1 | 412 | 1.6 |
| Thailand | 500 | 2.5 | 507 | 2.5 | 608 | 2.4 |
| Other | 200 | 1.0 | 203 | 1.0 | 276 | 1.1 |
| <i>Total Southeast Asia</i> | <i>2,300</i> | <i>11.4</i> | <i>2,505</i> | <i>12.1</i> | <i>3,120</i> | <i>12.4</i> |
| Northeast Asia China | 300 | 1.5 | 243 | 1.2 | 306 | 1.2 |
| Hong Kong | 400 | 2.0 | 390 | 1.9 | 515 | 2.0 |
| Japan | 1,000 | 5.0 | 1,199 | 5.8 | 1,722 | 6.8 |
| Korea | 300 | 1.5 | 240 | 1.2 | 177 | 0.7 |
| Other | 100 | 0.5 | 140 | 0.7 | 477 | 1.9 |
| <i>Total Northeast Asia</i> | <i>2,100</i> | <i>10.4</i> | <i>2,212</i> | <i>10.7</i> | <i>3,197</i> | <i>12.7</i> |
| Southern Asia | 300 | 1.5 | 292 | 1.4 | 391 | 1.6 |
| The Americas | | | | | | |
| Canada | 700 | 3.5 | 775 | 3.7 | 892 | 3.5 |
| United States of America | 2,700 | 13.4 | 3,419 | 16.5 | 4,343 | 17.2 |
| Other | 100 | 0.5 | 178 | 0.9 | 268 | 1.1 |
| <i>Total Americas</i> | <i>3,500</i> | <i>17.4</i> | <i>4,372</i> | <i>21.2</i> | <i>5,503</i> | <i>21.8</i> |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | 400 | 2.0 | 220 | 1.1 | 383 | 1.5 |
| Other and not stated | — | — | 29 | 0.1 | 36 | 0.1 |
| Total | 20,100 | 100.0 | 20,667 | 100.0 | 25,193 | 100.0 |

Source: Unpublished data – Demography section, ABS. Some data is included in Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 3401.0)

Tourist accommodation The tourist accommodation industry is another good measure of the level of tourism activity. The ACT has a number of different types of accommodation establishments available for tourists:

- Licensed hotels, motels and guest houses
- Holiday flats and units
- Caravan Parks

ABS surveys of tourist accommodation establishments revealed that in 1993-94 the number of establishments has increased slightly as have occupancy rates and takings from accommodation.

The average occupancy rate for Hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in 1993-94 was 64.2 per cent, Holiday flats and units, 66.9 per cent and Caravan parks 42.1 per cent. This compares with average occupancy rates for all of Australia of 55.0 per cent, 51.9 per cent and 43.5 per cent for each of the three accommodation groups respectively.

Details of tourist accommodation by type of establishment for the ACT are included in Table 13.2 below.

TABLE 13.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, ACT

| | | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities(a) | | | | |
| Establishments | No. | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| Guest rooms | No. | 3,549 | 3,545 | 3,530 |
| Bed spaces | No. | 9,793 | 10,253 | 10,422 |
| Room occupancy rates | % | 56.8 | 59.5 | 64.2 |
| Takings | \$'000 | 61,693 | 64,028 | 69,584 |
| Holiday flats and units(b) | | | | |
| Letting entities | No. | 15 | 15 | 16 |
| Flats and units | No. | 531 | 491 | 574 |
| Bed spaces | No. | 2,157 | 1,821 | 2,181 |
| Unit occupancy rate | % | 67.6 | 66.3 | 66.9 |
| Takings | \$'000 | 10,000 | 9,921 | 10,591 |
| Caravan Parks(c)(d) | | | | |
| Establishments | No. | (e) | 5 | 5 |
| Capacity (sites) | No. | (e) | 1,074 | 1,074 |
| Site occupancy | % | (e) | 40.5 | 42.1 |
| Takings | \$'000 | (e) | 3,237 | 2,954 |

(a) Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities include hotels licensed to operate a public bar, and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available to guests. (b) Holiday flats, units and houses excludes establishments predominantly operated on a time share basis. They are mainly self contained in terms of cooking, bath (or shower) and toilet facilities and do not have breakfast available for guests. (c) Caravan parks refers to parks which provide accommodation to the general public and which provide powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower and laundry facilities for guests. (d) Prior to March quarter 1993, caravan park data was included with data for Queanbeyan and not separately available for the ACT. (e) 1991-92 Tourist accommodation data is confidential.

Source: Unpublished data - Transport and Tourism section, ABS QLD. Some ACT Tourist accommodation data is published in Tourist Accommodation, ACT (ABS Cat. No. 8635.8)

Over the past 4 years the trend in takings from tourist accommodation in the ACT has been somewhat volatile, particularly during 1992. Throughout 1994 trend series takings have shown strong growth reaching a peak in the September quarter 1994 to \$18.6 million, this is also the highest level of takings recorded in the ACT since the series began. (Note — Trend and seasonally adjusted data for Holiday flats and units and Caravan parks are not compiled by the ABS at present.)

Table 13.3 below provides details of the quarterly takings for Hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms.

TABLE 13.3 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES, ACT TAKINGS AT CURRENT PRICES (\$ MILLION)

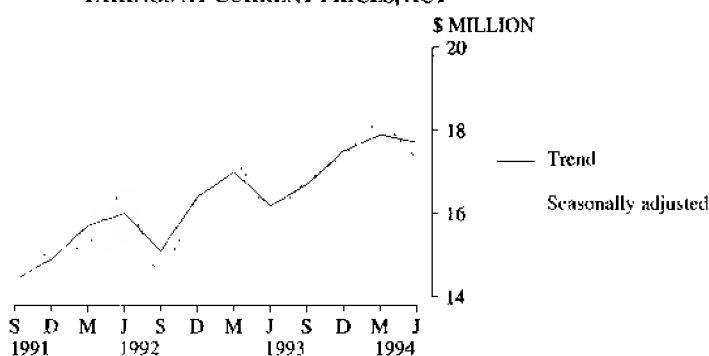
| | | <i>Takings at current prices(a)</i> | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Period</i> | | <i>Original</i> | <i>Seasonally adjusted</i> | <i>Trend(b)</i> |
| 1991 — | September quarter | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.4 |
| | December quarter | 15.6 | 15.1 | 14.9 |
| 1992 — | March quarter | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.7 |
| | June quarter | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.0 |
| | September quarter | 14.3 | 14.3 | 15.1 |
| | December quarter | 17.1 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| 1993 — | March quarter | 16.7 | 17.4 | 17.0 |
| | June quarter | 15.9 | 15.9 | 16.2 |
| | September quarter | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| | December quarter | 18.3 | 17.4 | 17.5 |
| 1994 — | March quarter | 17.5 | 18.3 | 17.9 |
| | June quarter | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.9 |
| | September quarter | 18.8 | 19.0 | 18.6 |

(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data.

Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8634.0)*

A graphical representation of the quarterly movements from takings from Hotels, motels and guest houses in the ACT is included in Graph 13.2 below.

GRAPH 13.2 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES TAKINGS AT CURRENT PRICES, ACT



Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia (ABS Cat No. 8634.0)*

Domestic tourists In 1993-94 the number of nights spent in the ACT by domestic tourists was 3.9 million, representing a fall of 179,000 (or -4.3%) from the previous year, compared with a National increase of 0.5 per cent between 1992-93 and 1993-94.

The number of trips (i.e. a single journey but without an overnight stay) to the ACT by domestic tourists also fell in the year to 886,000.

Table 13.4 below provides an overview of the type of journey made to the ACT compared with those made Australia wide by domestic tourists.

TABLE 13.4 NUMBER OF STAYS BY DOMESTIC TOURISTS ('000)

| State of destination | 1990-91 | | 1991-92 | | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | ACT | Aust | ACT | Aust | ACT | Aust | ACT | Aust |
| No of trips(a) | 874 | 48,997 | 1,141 | 48,235 | 1,103 | 47,878 | 886 | 48,113 |
| No. of visits(b) | 972 | 56,673 | 1,258 | 57,943 | 1,288 | 57,561 | 1,042 | 58,705 |
| No. of nights | 3,614 | 215,448 | 3,641 | 216,259 | 4,131 | 210,404 | 3,952 | 211,373 |

(a) Trip refers to a single journey. (b) A visit occurs when a person on a trip stays a night.

Source: Unpublished data - Survey Research Section, Bureau of Tourism Research

January continues to be the most popular time for domestic tourists to visit the National Capital with 12.6 per cent of all visitors to the ACT visiting in this month. While in 1992-93 October was the second most popular month for domestic tourists, for 1993-94 it was the month of April.

A monthly breakdown of domestic tourists to the ACT for 1992-93 and 1993-94 is included in Table 13.5 below.

TABLE 13.5 VISITORS TO THE ACT — DOMESTIC TOURISTS

| Months | 1992-93 | | 1993-94 | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | '000 | Per cent | '000 | Per cent |
| July | 114 | 8.9 | 96 | 9.2 |
| August | 123 | 9.5 | 87 | 8.3 |
| September | 71 | 5.5 | 101 | 9.7 |
| October | 151 | 11.7 | 94 | 9.0 |
| November | 85 | 6.6 | 66 | 6.3 |
| December | 67 | 5.2 | 101 | 9.7 |
| January | 162 | 12.6 | 132 | 12.6 |
| February | 115 | 8.9 | 77 | 7.3 |
| March | 125 | 9.7 | 66 | 6.4 |
| April | 119 | 9.2 | 124 | 11.9 |
| May | 97 | 7.5 | 48 | 4.6 |
| June | 59 | 4.6 | 52 | 4.9 |
| Total | 1,288 | 100.0 | 1,042 | 100.0 |

Source: Unpublished data - Survey Research Section, Bureau of Tourism Research

Hospitality industry Results of the 1991-92 Service Industries Survey on the Hospitality industry were released in October 1994.

In 1991-92 Hospitality industries in the ACT employed 7,162 people and had a selected income (i.e. gross income minus dividends received, royalties, interest and other income) of \$347.2 million.

Cafes and restaurants had the greatest selected income in the ACT in 1991-92 with \$114.5 million, followed by Licensed clubs (\$113.5 million), Accommodation (\$90.1 million) and Pubs, bars and taverns (\$29.1 million)

Full details of each of the major components to the ACT Hospitality industry are included in Table 13.6 below.

TABLE 13.6 MAJOR DATA ITEMS BY INDUSTRY, ACT, 1991-92

| | <i>Selected income(a)</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Total employ- ment</i> | <i>Businesses in Territory as at 30 June 1992</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | \$m | \$m | No. | No. |
| Accommodation | 90.1 | 29.7 | 1,983 | 56 |
| Pubs, bars and taverns | 29.1 | 5.3 | 426 | 38 |
| Cafes, restaurants | 114.5 | 29.5 | 3,095 | 199 |
| Licensed clubs | 113.5 | 28.4 | 1,658 | 67 |
| Total | 347.2 | 92.9 | 7,162 | 361 |

(a) Selected income for all industries is gross income minus dividends received, royalties and interest income. For the accommodation industry selected income also excludes other income.

Source: *Hospitality Industries, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 8674.0)

Culture In 1991 there were 25 music and performing arts organisations (excluding those organisations mainly engaged in popular music such as rock, jazz etc) operating in the ACT. The largest group comprised theatre organisations (44% of all organisations operating in the ACT), with Symphony Orchestra, chamber and choral group the next largest group (32% of all organisations). Opera and music theatre (excluding organisations staging major musicals) and Dance organisations were the other music and performing arts organisations operating in the ACT in 1991.

As at 30 June 1993 the ACT had 149 natural, Aboriginal or historic places on the Register of the National Estate, representing 1.4 per cent of all places on the Register nationally. Of the places in the ACT on the register in June 1993, 75.2 per cent were historic places, 18.1 per cent were natural places and 6.7 per cent were Aboriginal places.

The New Parliament House continues to be the most popular National tourist attraction in the ACT with 1,459,116 visitors passing through its doors in 1993-94. The other major attractions (in terms of the number of visitors recorded) were Australian War Memorial (928,482 visitors), Telecom Tower (424,716 visitors) and the Australian National Botanic Gardens (384,848 visitors).

Table 13.7 below provides an overview of attendances at the National tourist attractions in the ACT in 1993–94.

TABLE 13.7 NATIONAL ATTRACTIONS VISITED, ACT(a)

| <i>Attractions visited</i> | <i>1993–94</i> | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>'000</i> | <i>Per cent</i> |
| Parliament House (New) | 1,459 | 27.6 |
| Australian War Memorial | 928 | 17.6 |
| Telecom Tower | 425 | 8.0 |
| Australian National Gallery | 412 | 7.8 |
| Botanic Gardens | 385 | 7.3 |
| NCPA Exhibition Centre | 316 | 6.0 |
| Science and Technology Centre | 312 | 5.9 |
| High Court | 235 | 4.4 |
| Royal Australian Mint | 184 | 3.5 |
| Parliament House (Old) | 158 | 3.0 |
| Tidbinbilla Fauna Reserve | 141 | 2.7 |
| Australian Institute of Sport | 93 | 2.0 |
| Film and Sound Archive | 81 | 1.5 |
| Electoral Education Office | 57 | 1.1 |
| National Museum | 44 | 0.8 |
| CDSCC Tracking Station | 40 | 0.8 |
| National Library(b) | 16 | 0.3 |
| Total number of visitors | 5,285 | 100.0 |

(a) Attractions visited refers to all visitors including those resident in the ACT

(b) Data for the National Library is only available for July 1994

Source: Canberra Visitors Survey – Industry Policy section, ACT Tourism Commission

► Information sources

Canberra Visitors Survey, 1992–93 and 1993–94 — Industry Policy section, ACT Tourism Commission

Unpublished domestic tourism data — Survey Research section, Bureau of Tourism Research

ABS publications and other information services

Cultural Trends in Australia — A Statistical Overview (ABS Cat. No. 4172.0)

Hospitality Industries, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8674.0)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS Cat. No. 3401.0)

Tourism Indicators, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8634.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8635.0)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 8635.8)

Unpublished Overseas arrivals and departures data — Demography section, ABS

Unpublished Tourist accommodation data — Transport and Tourism section, ABS QLD

CHAPTER 14

TRANSPORT

Public Transportation

The main source of public transportation in the ACT is provided by ACTION (the Australian Capital Territory Omnibus Network). ACTION is responsible for the operation of Canberra's public time-tabled and school bus services and the administration of rural and special school services provided by other operations.

At 30 June 1994 ACTION employed 959 staff and operated

- 420 buses
- 3 interchanges and 1 bus station
- 3 bus depots and daily maintenance workshops
- 1 central workshop, and
- support vehicles.

As outlined in Table 14.1 below the operating cost of ACTION bus services decreased by 8.9 per cent to \$70.3 million in 1993-94, of which 22.1 per cent was offset by fares revenue. The number of passengers travelling on ACTION bus services has increased by 0.1 per cent since 1992-93.

TABLE 14.1 ACTION BUS SERVICES

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Operating statistics | | | |
| Passenger boardings ('000) | 24,577 | 23,760 | 23,774 |
| Bus kilometres ('000) | 19,117 | 20,180 | 21,004 |
| Buses in fleet | 452 | 422 | 420 |
| Employees | 1,050 | 1,003 | 959 |
| Financial statistics | | | |
| Real operating cost (\$'000 1993-94) | 78,728 | 77,136 | 70,269 |
| Real fares revenue (\$'000 1993-94) | 14,402 | 14,892 | 15,561 |
| Real deficit (\$'000 1993-94) | 54,291 | 51,187 | 44,605 |

Source: Unpublished data - ACTION

New motor vehicle registrations

There were 12,155 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) registered in the ACT in the 12 months ending June 30, 1994. This was an increase of 15.1 per cent (1,596 vehicles) from the number registered in 1992-93. Nationally the number of new motor vehicles increased by 6.0 per cent or 32,761 vehicles.

Passenger vehicles accounted for 89.4 per cent of all new motor vehicle registrations in the ACT during 1993-94 and 82.9 per cent of all new vehicles Australia wide.

There were 197 new motor cycle registrations issued in the ACT in 1993-94, a decrease of 18.9 per cent from the previous year.

Table 14.2 on the following page provides a full breakdown for both the ACT and Australia of new motor vehicle registrations in 1992-93 and 1993-94.

TABLE 14.2 REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES(a)

| <i>Type of vehicle</i> | <i>1992-93</i> | | <i>1993-94</i> | | <i>Percentage change 1992-93 to 1993-94</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---|------------------|
| | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> |
| Passenger vehicle | 9,384 | 449,843 | 10,871 | 475,981 | 15.8 | 5.8 |
| Light commercial vehicle | 976 | 74,748 | 1,081 | 80,720 | 10.8 | 7.9 |
| Trucks — | | | | | | |
| Rigid | 115 | 9,780 | 105 | 9,812 | -8.7 | 0.3 |
| Articulated | 10 | 2,199 | 19 | 3,147 | 90.0 | 43.1 |
| Non-freight carrying | 6 | 708 | 8 | 795 | 33.3 | 12.3 |
| Buses | 68 | 4,230 | 71 | 3,814 | 4.4 | -9.8 |
| Total (excluding motor cycles) | 10,559 | 541,508 | 12,155 | 574,269 | 15.1 | 6.0 |
| Motor cycles | 243 | 17,513 | 197 | 17,425 | -18.9 | -0.5 |

(a) Figures for ACT include Jervis Bay Territory

Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 9311.0)**Motor vehicles on register**

In June 1994 there were 177,900 motor vehicles and a further 29,600 other vehicles on register in the ACT. This represents an increase of 5.7 per cent in the number of motor vehicles and an increase of 5.0 per cent in the number of other vehicles on register in the ACT since June 1993.

As a proportion of all motor vehicles on register, passenger motor vehicles declined slightly from 87.2 per cent in 1993 to 87.1 per cent in 1994. Non-freight carrying trucks also showed a slight decrease in the proportion of total motor vehicles on register in the period.

There were 4,900 motor cycles on the register in June 1994, an increase of 100 from June 1993.

Table 14.3 on the following page provides details of motor vehicles on register for both ACT and Australia for 1993 and for the ACT alone in 1994.

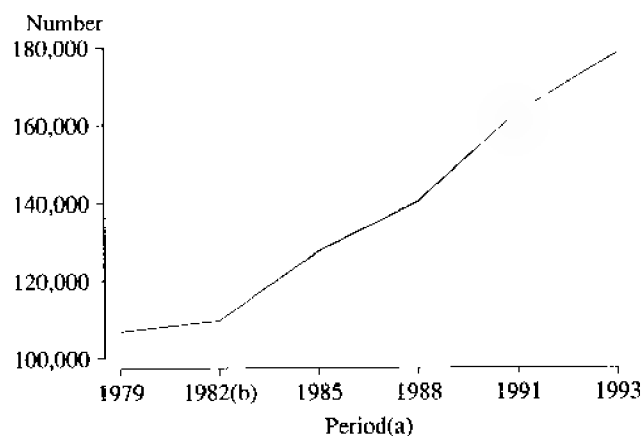
TABLE 14.3 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER AT 30 JUNE(a)

| | 1993 | | 1994 | |
|--|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Proportion of total vehicles on register ACT |
| | | — '000 — | | % |
| Motor vehicles | | | | |
| Passenger vehicles | 146.8 | 8,050.0 | 155.0 | 74.7 |
| Light commercial vehicles | 16.9 | 1,548.7 | 17.8 | 8.6 |
| Trucks — | | | | |
| Rigid | 2.3 | 388.5 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| Articulated | 0.3 | 51.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Non-freight carrying | 0.8 | 46.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Buses | 1.3 | 54.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| Total motor vehicles (excl. motor cycles)(b) | 168.3 | 10,139.8 | 177.9 | 85.7 |
| Other vehicles | | | | |
| Motor cycles | 4.8 | 291.7 | 4.9 | 2.4 |
| Plant and equipment(c) | 1.2 | 181.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Caravans | 1.4 | 268.4 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Trailers | 20.9 | 1,652.1 | 22.2 | 10.7 |
| Total other vehicles | 28.2 | 2,393.4 | 29.6 | 14.3 |
| Total vehicles on register | 196.5 | 12,533.2 | 207.5 | 100.0 |

(a) Data unavailable for Australia due to industrial dispute in States. (b) Excludes motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers. (c) Excludes vehicles such as tractors, plant and equipment and motor vehicles not used on public roads that are not required to be registered.

Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9303.0)

Motor vehicle registrations in the ACT have been steadily increasing since 1982. A graphical representation of the trend movements in motor vehicle registrations in the ACT is presented in Graph 14.1

GRAPH 14.1 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, ACT

(a) For years up to 1991, data was collected at 30 September. For 1993, data relate to 30 June (b) Up to 1982, excludes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles.

Road traffic incidents The Australian Federal Police (AFP) conducted 96,626 roadside Random Breath Tests (RBT) in 1993-94 with 1,083 people being prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court based on the reading registered.

In addition to the roadside random breath tests the AFP conducted breath analysis tests on 1,620 persons in 1993-94, an increase of 28.6 per cent on the number of tests conducted in the previous year. Of the total number of people breathalysed 96.7 per cent were subsequently prosecuted or summonsed to appear in court, this compares with 97.1 per cent of those breathalysed in 1992-93.

There were 11,273 accidents reported to the police in 1993-94, an increase of 3.6 per cent on the previous year. The number of fatalities on ACT roads in 1993-94 was almost double that of 1992-93 with 20 deaths recorded in the year. Injuries to persons were also up in 1993-94 with 670 persons reported receiving injuries as a result of road traffic incidents.

Table 14.4 below provides an overview of traffic incidents in the ACT over the past three years.

TABLE 14.4 NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INCIDENTS, ACT

| | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Roadside RBT screening tests conducted | 78,030 | 101,693 | 96,626 |
| Persons charged/summonsed RBT | 571 | 684 | 1,083 |
| Accident information | | | |
| Accidents reported | 11,121 | 10,883 | 11,273 |
| Fatalities | 20 | 11 | 20 |
| Persons injured | | | |
| Drivers injured | 321 | 285 | 309 |
| Passengers injured/including pillion passengers | 170 | 136 | 165 |
| Motor cycle riders injured | 56 | 68 | 64 |
| Pedestrians injured | 47 | 51 | 57 |
| Bicyclists injured | 72 | 73 | 75 |
| Total persons injured | 666 | 613 | 670 |
| Breath analysis reports | | | |
| Persons who were breath tested | 1,429 | 1,260 | 1,620 |
| Person who refused/failed breath tests | 22 | 51 | 54 |
| Persons who were charged/summonsed | 1,206 | 1,223 | 1,566 |
| Persons tested following motor vehicle collisions | 193 | 212 | 218 |
| Number of lectures conducted | n.a. | 30 | 13 |

Source: Unpublished data - Accident Investigation Section, Australian Federal Police

Road fatalities There were 12 on-road fatalities recorded in the ACT in the 1993 calendar year, accounting for 0.6 per cent of total Australian fatalities (1,949). The national total of 1,949 was the lowest annual figure on record since national figures began in 1960, with the ACT showing a decrease of 8 fatalities from the 20 reported in 1992.

Table 14.5 contains details of on-road fatalities by type of road user for the ACT and Australia over the last three years.

TABLE 14.5 ON-ROAD FATALITIES BY TYPE OF ROAD USER

| | 1991 | | 1992 | | 1993 | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia | ACT | Australia |
| Drivers | 4 | 915 | 8 | 823 | 5 | 864 |
| Passengers | 4 | 547 | 6 | 563 | 1 | 509 |
| Pedestrians | 1 | 344 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 327 |
| Motorcycle riders | 6 | 227 | 3 | 178 | 1 | 186 |
| Motorcycle passengers | 1 | 21 | — | 18 | 1 | 16 |
| Bicyclists | 1 | 58 | — | 41 | — | — |
| Other | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Total | 17 | 2,112 | 20 | 1,971 | 12 | 1,945 |

Source: Unpublished data - Roads and Traffic section - ACT City Services

Canberra Airport

The Canberra Airport is the gateway to the ACT and the South East Region of NSW. It is jointly used by the RAAF and Civil Aviation Authority with the operations under the control of the Federal Airports Corporation. The airport started off as a grass paddock in 1920 and was gradually upgraded to its current layout. The runways were built during and after the Second World War and up until 1964 consisted of sealed natural gravels. Between 1964 and 1973 the runways and pavements were sealed with hotmix to enable the airport to be capable of handling unrestricted movements of B767 - 200 series wide bodied aircraft.

Passenger traffic through Canberra has steadily increased over the years and the Federal Airports Corporation estimate that passenger numbers will exceed 2,200,000 by the year 2010.

Tables 14.6 and 14.7 below and on the following page provide a statistical overview of the current activity at Canberra Airport in terms of Revenue passengers and Aircraft movements.

TABLE 14.6 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: REVENUE PASSENGERS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

| Year | Domestic | | | Regional | | | Total Traffic | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------|
| | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total |
| 1987-88 | 542,588 | 545,007 | 1,087,595 | 6,158 | 6,111 | 12,269 | 548,746 | 551,118 | 1,099,864 |
| 1898-89 | 534,027 | 539,492 | 1,073,519 | 4,369 | 4,408 | 8,777 | 538,396 | 543,900 | 1,082,296 |
| 1989-90 | 322,327 | 329,570 | 651,897 | 25,608 | 23,937 | 49,545 | 347,935 | 353,507 | 701,442 |
| 1990-91(a) | 527,917 | 530,685 | 1,058,602 | 33,297 | 34,286 | 67,583 | 561,214 | 564,971 | 1,126,185 |
| 1991-92(a) | 631,201 | 636,641 | 1,267,842 | 46,203 | 47,258 | 93,461 | 677,404 | 683,899 | 1,361,303 |
| 1992-93(a) | 623,515 | 636,646 | 1,260,161 | 63,196 | 58,552 | 121,748 | 686,711 | 695,198 | 1,381,909 |

(a) "Domestic" is calculated by aggregating the total traffic on board each flight stage instead of counting traffic once per flight number as for International and Regional data.

Source: Unpublished data - Aviation statistics section - Department of Transport

TABLE 14.7 REGULAR PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES: AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

| Year | Domestic | | | Regional | | | Total Traffic | | |
|---------|----------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|---------------|--------|--------|
| | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total | In | Out | Total |
| 1987-88 | 8,984 | 8,987 | 17,971 | 1,823 | 1,848 | 3,671 | 10,807 | 10,835 | 21,642 |
| 1988-89 | 8,990 | 8,989 | 17,979 | 1,351 | 1,396 | 2,747 | 10,341 | 10,385 | 20,726 |
| 1989-90 | 5,112 | 5,283 | 10,395 | 2,412 | 2,452 | 4,864 | 7,524 | 7,735 | 15,259 |
| 1990-91 | 8,852 | 8,865 | 17,717 | 2,352 | 2,393 | 4,745 | 11,204 | 11,258 | 22,462 |
| 1991-92 | 9,874 | 9,895 | 19,769 | 3,138 | 3,140 | 6,278 | 13,012 | 13,035 | 26,047 |
| 1992-93 | 10,622 | 10,609 | 21,231 | 3,913 | 3,910 | 7,823 | 14,535 | 14,519 | 29,054 |

Source: Unpublished data – Aviation statistics section – Department of Transport

► Information sources

Unpublished aviation data – Aviation Statistics Section -
Department of Transport

Unpublished public transport data – ACTION

Unpublished road fatalities data – Roads and Traffic section, ACT
City Services

Unpublished road traffic incidents data – Accident Investigation
Section, Australian Federal Police

ABS publications and other information services

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9303.0)

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9309.0)

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 9311.0)

Unpublished motor vehicle registrations data – Transport and
Tourism Section, ABS

CHAPTER 15

ACT IN RELATION TO AUSTRALIA

| | Unit | Date or period | ACT | Australia | ACT percentage |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|
| Area | Sq.Kms | 30 June 1991 | 2,400 | 7,682,300 | 0.03 |
| Demography | | | | | |
| Estimated resident population(a)(b) | '000 | June Qtr 1994p | 300.9 | 17,843.3 | 1.7 |
| Population increase(a)(b) | '000 | Year to June 1994p | 2.0 | 19.4 | 10.3 |
| Rate of population growth(a) | per cent | Year to June 1994p | †0.67 | 1.06 | .. |
| Births registered(c) | No. | 1993 | 4,414 | 260,229 | 1.7 |
| Deaths registered(d) | No. | 1993 | 1,110 | 121,599 | 0.9 |
| Marriages registered(e) | No. | 1993 | †1,783 | 113,255 | 1.6 |
| Divorces(f)(g) | No. | 1993 | †2,061 | 48,324 | 4.3 |
| Employment and Wages | | | | | |
| Labour force(h) (Annual average) | '000 | 1993-94 | 164.7 | 8,696.1 | 1.9 |
| Unemployment rate(h) | per cent | 1993-94 | 7.3 | 10.5 | .. |
| Participation rate(h) | per cent | 1993-94 | 72.8 | 62.8 | .. |
| Employed wage and salary earners(i) — | | | | | |
| Private | '000 | May 1994 | †56.3 | 4,129.0 | 1.4 |
| Public | '000 | May 1994 | †74.5 | 1,602.8 | 4.6 |
| Average weekly earnings(j) — | | | | | |
| Adult ordinary time males | \$ | August 1994 | 777.7 | 657.2 | .. |
| Adult ordinary time females | \$ | August 1994 | 630.9 | 553.0 | .. |
| Industrial Disputes(k) — | | | | | |
| Working days lost | '000 | 1993 | 10.3 | 635.8 | 1.6 |
| Trade union membership(l) | '000 | 1993-94 | 53.2 | 2,524.0 | 2.1 |
| Social | | | | | |
| Age pensioners(m) | '000 | 30 June 1994 | 11.6 | 1,581.9 | 0.7 |
| Invalid/disability support pensioners(m)(n) | '000 | 30 June 1994 | 4.3 | 561.7 | 0.8 |
| Widow pensioners(m) | '000 | 30 June 1994 | 0.7 | 59.9 | 1.2 |
| Sole parents pensioners(m) | '000 | 30 June 1994 | 4.5 | 313.4 | 1.4 |
| Basic family payment(m)(o) | '000 families | 30 June 1994 | 28.2 | 1,827.9 | 1.5 |
| Persons on Job Search/Newstart Allowance — average(m)(q) | '000 | 30 June 1994 | 9.6 | 878.3 | 1.1 |
| Hospitals(s)(t) — | | | | | |
| Recognised Public | beds | 30 June 1993 | 813 | 55,407 | 1.5 |
| Private | beds | 30 June 1993 | 169 | 21,648 | 0.8 |
| Nursing Homes(s) — | | | | | |
| Government(u) | beds | 30 June 1994 | 146 | 12,225 | 1.0 |
| Private(v) | beds | 30 June 1994 | 431 | 62,011 | 0.7 |
| Total residents(w) | No. | 30 June 1994 | 557 | 74,236 | 0.8 |
| Hostels(s) | beds | 30 June 1994 | 581 | 55,092 | 1.1 |
| Medicare services(s) — | | | | | |
| General practitioner | '000 | 1993-94 | 1,208 | 81,829 | 1.5 |
| Specialist and other | '000 | 1993-94 | 228 | 16,804 | 1.4 |
| Education | | | | | |
| Student enrolment — | | | | | |
| Government schools(x) | '000 | 1994 | †40.2 | 2,214.9 | 1.8 |
| Non-government Schools(x) | '000 | 1994 | †21.0 | 884.4 | 2.4 |
| Technical and further education(y) | '000 | 1993 | 17.0 | 1,211.4 | 1.4 |
| Higher education(a..) | '000 | 1994 | 20.2 | 585.4 | 3.5 |
| Manufacturing(b..) | | | | | |
| Persons employed | '000 | 1992-93 | †3.5 | 866.9 | 0.4 |
| Wage and salaries paid(c..) | \$m | 1992-93 | †104 | 26,866 | 0.4 |

For footnotes see end of table.

| | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Date or period</i> | <i>ACT</i> | <i>Australia</i> | <i>ACT percentage</i> |
|---|-------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Building(d..) | | | | | |
| New residential building — | | | | | |
| Dwelling units | | | | | |
| Commenced | No. | 1993–94 | †1,756 | 126,633 | 1.4 |
| Completed | No. | 1993–94 | †1,826 | 121,407 | 1.5 |
| Value of all buildings — | | | | | |
| Commenced | \$m | 1993–94 | †755.6 | 26,567.3 | 2.8 |
| Completed | \$m | 1993–94 | †580.6 | 25,874.1 | 2.2 |
| Transport(e..) | | | | | |
| Motor vehicles on register(f..) | '000 | 30 June 1994 | †207.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| New motor vehicles registered(g..) | '000 | 1993–94 | †12.2 | 574.3 | 2.1 |
| Road traffic incidents — persons killed(h..) | No. | 1993 | 12 | 1,945 | 0.6 |
| Retail and selected services(i..) | | | | | |
| Turnover of retail and selected service establishments (excluding motor vehicle retailing and services) | \$m | 1993–94 | 2,020.5 | 104,313.8 | 1.9 |
| Tourist accommodation(j..) | | | | | |
| Licensed hotels, motels, etc. with facilities | No. | 1993–94 | 43 | 4,839 | 0.9 |
| Guest rooms available | No. | 1993–94 | 3,530 | 166,670 | 2.1 |
| Room occupancy rate | % | 1993–94 | 64.2 | 54.1 | .. |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 1993–94 | 69.6 | 674.5 | 10.3 |
| Holiday flats and units — | | | | | |
| Letting entities | No. | 1993–94 | 16 | 1,495 | 1.1 |
| Units occupancy rate | % | 1993–94 | 66.9 | 45.1 | .. |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 1993–94 | 10.6 | 84.7 | 12.5 |
| Caravan parks — | | | | | |
| Establishments | No. | 1993–94 | 5 | 2,702 | 0.2 |
| Site occupancy rate | % | 1993–94 | 42.1 | 44.0 | .. |
| Takings from accommodation | \$m | 1993–94 | 3.0 | 109.8 | 2.7 |
| Finance | | | | | |
| Gross domestic product (GDP)(k..) | \$m | 1993–94 | 9,243 | 426,297 | 2.2 |
| GDP per capita(k..) | \$ | 1993–94 | 30,718 | 22,254 | .. |
| All Banks(l..) — | | | | | |
| Deposits | \$m | June 1993 | 3,233 | 222,306 | 1.5 |
| Lending(m..) | \$m | June 1993 | 4,579 | 226,112 | 2.0 |
| Lending commitments — | | | | | |
| Housing finance | | | | | |
| Banks | \$m | 1993–94 | 1,225.8 | 46,195 | 2.7 |
| Other lenders | \$m | 1993–94 | 89.5 | 4,332 | 2.1 |
| Total | \$m | 1993–94 | 1,315.3 | 50,527 | 2.6 |
| Personal finance | | | | | |
| Banks | \$m | 1993–94 | 385.2 | 17,351 | 2.2 |
| Other lenders | \$m | 1993–94 | 120.9 | 8,110 | 1.5 |
| Total | \$m | 1993–94 | 506.1 | 25,461 | 2.0 |
| Commercial finance | | | | | |
| Banks | \$m | 1993–94 | 1,101.3 | 72,491 | 1.5 |
| Other lenders | \$m | 1993–94 | 117.7 | 22,573 | 0.5 |
| Total | \$m | 1993–94 | 1,129.1 | 95,064 | 1.2 |
| Lease finance | | | | | |
| Banks | \$m | 1993–94 | 15.6 | 1,818 | 0.9 |
| Other lenders | \$m | 1993–94 | 98.5 | 4,028 | 2.4 |
| Total | \$m | 1993–94 | 114.1 | 5,846 | 2.0 |
| Private final consumption expenditure(k..) | \$m | 1993–94 | 5,259 | 264,353 | 2.0 |
| Private gross fixed capital expenditure(k..) | \$m | 1993–94 | 1,100 | 67,381 | 1.6 |

For footnotes see end of table.

| | Unit | Date or period | ACT | Australia | ACT percentage |
|---|---------------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------------|
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| Establishments with agricultural activity(n..) | No. | 1993-94 | p86 | p150,215 | 0.1 |
| Area of(n..) — | | | | | |
| Crops | '000 hectares | 1993-94 | 0.2 | p18,625 | 0.01 |
| Sown pastures and grasses | '000 hectares | 1993-94 | p16.9 | p30,450 | 0.1 |
| Total area of establishments with agricultural activity | '000 hectares | 1993-94 | p51.3 | p469,794 | 0.01 |
| Gross value of production(o..) — | | | | | |
| Crop (including pastures and grasses) | \$m | 1992-93 | n.a. | p11,105.0 | n.a. |
| Livestock slaughterings and other disposals | \$m | 1992-93 | n.a. | p6,413.7 | n.a. |
| Livestock products | \$m | 1992-93 | n.a. | p5,167.7 | n.a. |
| Total Agriculture | \$m | 1992-93 | n.a. | p22,699.8 | n.a. |

FOOTNOTES

- † Includes Jervis Bay Territory
- (a) Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0).
- (b) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory from September Quarter 1993.
- (c) Source: *Births, Australia* (3301.0)
- (d) Source: *Deaths, Australia* (3302.0)
- (e) Source: *Marriages, Australia* (3306.0)
- (f) Divorce figures shown refer to dissolutions of marriage only. Many divorces registered in the ACT involve applicants normally resident in areas surrounding the ACT. The ACT rate is therefore not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents.
- (g) Source: *Divorces, Australia* (3307.0)
- (h) Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).
- (i) Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).
- (j) Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0).
- (k) Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).
- (l) Source: *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).
- (m) Source: *Department of Social Security Annual Report*.
- (n) Sheltered Employment Allowees and a number of Sickness Beneficiaries were transferred to Disability Support Pension when the Pension was introduced in November 1991.
- (o) Basic Family Payment was called Family Allowance until January 1993.
- (q) From 1 July 1991 Job Search Allowance and Newstart Allowance replaced Unemployment Benefits.
- (s) Source: *Department of Health, Housing, Local Government and Community Services Annual Report*.
- (t) Based on data provided by State/Territory Health Authorities.
- (u) Nursing homes conducted by State government authorities.
- (v) Includes private enterprise and religious/charitable homes.
- (w) Excludes homes not specifically catering for aged persons.
- (x) Source: *A Data File on ACT School Systems — ACT Department of Employment, Education and Training*
- (y) Source: *Selected Vocational Education and Training Statistics — Department of Employment, Education and Training*.
- (a..) Source: *Selected Higher Education Statistics, Department of Employment, Education and Training*.
- (b..) Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (8201.0).
- (c.) Excludes the earnings of working proprietors
- (d.) Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (8752.0).
- (e..) Source: *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9303.0).
- (f..) Excludes motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers.
- (g..) Excludes motor cycles.
- (h..) Source: *Federal Office of Road Safety, Statistics and Analysis Section*.
- (i..) Source: *Retail Trade* (8501.0).
- (j..) Source: *Tourist Accommodation, ACT* (8635.8); *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (8635.0).
- (k..) Source: *Australian National Accounts — State Accounts* (5242.0)
- (l..) Source: *Reserve Bank, Australia: Banking Statistics*.
- (m..) Excludes non-resident loans.
- (n..) Source: *Summary of Crops* (7330.0).
- (o..) Source: *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia* (7503.0).

► For further information:

CHAPTER 16

ACT HISTORICAL SERIES

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS

| Lending activity - all lenders(a) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------|-------|
| Year | Bank deposits | Housing for owner occupation | Personal | Commercial | Lease |
| — \$ million — | | | | | |
| 1985-86 | .. | .. | 351 | 979 | 84 |
| 1986-87 | .. | .. | 351 | 665 | 73 |
| 1987-88 | .. | .. | 383 | 1604 | 86 |
| 1988-89 | .. | .. | 368 | 969 | 123 |
| 1989-90 | 2231 | 400 | 348 | 1025 | 161 |
| 1990-91 | 2831 | 542 | 368 | 1008 | 67 |
| 1991-92 | 2757 | 775 | 418 | 1057 | 88 |
| 1992-93 | 3233 | 1099 | 454 | 979 | 74 |
| 1993-94 | 3246 | 1315 | 506 | 1129 | 114 |

(a) Note - lending activity refers to loans approved in the ACT, it does not necessarily refer to finances used in the ACT.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

| | <i>Total outlays</i> | <i>Total revenue</i> | <i>Total financing</i> | <i>Total deficit</i> | <i>Net financing requirement</i> |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | — \$ million — | | | | |
| 1989-90 | 993 | 1,010 | -17 | -65 | -23 |
| 1990-91 | 1202 | 1,153 | 48 | -6 | 25 |
| 1991-92 | 1188 | 1,199 | -11 | -60 | 38 |
| 1992-93 | 1260 | 1,243 | 17 | -39 | -19 |
| 1993-94 | 1215 | 1,178 | 37 | -1 | 8 |

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS

| | At 30 April 4 April | | At 30 June | | | | | | | | At 6 August | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 (a) | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 |
| Persons | 1,714 | 2,572 | 8,947 | 16,905 | 30,315 | 58,828 | 96,013 | 144,063 | 197,622 | 221,609 | 249,407 | 279,396 |
| Males | 992 | 1,567 | 4,805 | 9,092 | 16,229 | 30,858 | 49,977 | 73,589 | 100,103 | 110,415 | 125,134 | 138,789 |
| Females | 722 | 1,005 | 4,142 | 7,813 | 14,086 | 27,970 | 46,036 | 70,474 | 97,519 | 111,194 | 124,273 | 140,607 |
| Male to female ratio(b) | 137.4 | 155.92 | 116.01 | 116.37 | 115.21 | 110.33 | 108.56 | 104.42 | 102.65 | 99.3 | 100.69 | 98.71 |
| Age Distribution(c) (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-9 | 360 | 619 | 1,922 | 31,06 | 7,335 | 14,662 | 22,724 | 32,375 | 43,006 | 43,474 | 42,060 | 44,275 |
| 10-19 | 375 | 494 | 1,593 | 2,757 | 3,999 | 10,341 | 18,627 | 27,554 | 36,980 | 41,092 | 46,668 | 49,612 |
| 20-29 | 294 | 460 | 1,478 | 3,377 | 5,857 | 9,400 | 16,954 | 29,785 | 40,633 | 39,291 | 44,568 | 49,487 |
| 30-39 | 228 | 432 | 1,634 | 2,751 | 5,527 | 10,608 | 14,279 | 20,460 | 31,436 | 40,859 | 46,591 | 47,452 |
| 40-49 | 174 | 274 | 1,276 | 2,152 | 3,616 | 7,163 | 12,474 | 17,352 | 20,574 | 24,127 | 31,083 | 41,883 |
| 50-59 | 142 | 159 | 640 | 1,679 | 2,288 | 3,714 | 6,465 | 9,852 | 14,745 | 17,754 | 18,363 | 21,797 |
| 60-69 | 81 | 106 | 294 | 677 | 1,230 | 1,957 | 2,862 | 4,260 | 6,545 | 9,470 | 12,259 | 14,316 |
| 70 and over | 44 | 36 | 110 | 276 | 463 | 983 | 1,628 | 2,425 | 3,701 | 5,542 | 7,815 | 10,574 |
| Unspecified | 16 | n.a. | n.a. | 130 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Christian | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglican | — | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 54,867 | 60,627 |
| Baptist | — | 9 | 114 | 185 | 298 | 687 | 1,146 | 1,645 | 1,873 | 2,058 | 2,312 | 3,559 |
| Catholic | 667 | 700 | 2,214 | 4,404 | 9,337 | 18,647 | 31,295 | 46,456 | 58,084 | 67,591 | 75,021 | 85,897 |
| Churches of Christ(d) | 2 | 2 | 31 | 49 | 108 | 393 | 652 | 807 | 799 | 735 | 690 | 783 |
| Church of England | 667 | 1,373 | 3,785 | 7,091 | 11,579 | 20,307 | 31,157 | 41,198 | 48,926 | 52,934 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Christian Scientist | n.a. | 1 | 20 | 34 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Congregational | 1 | 11 | 34 | 72 | 185 | 270 | 431 | 516 | 588 | 161 | 141 | n.a. |
| Methodist | 118 | 159 | 678 | 1,356 | 1,807 | 3,380 | 5,233 | 7,577 | 8,167 | 4,282 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Presbyterian(e) | 188 | 262 | 1,013 | 1,944 | 3,006 | 5,384 | 8,604 | 11,202 | 11,974 | 9,418 | 8,957 | 11,225 |
| Protestant (undefined) | 22 | 3 | 68 | 69 | 190 | 343 | 577 | 1,622 | 1,930 | 2,563 | 2,295 | n.a. |
| Salvation Army | — | 2 | 32 | 26 | 56 | 121 | 236 | 428 | 486 | 807 | 933 | 891 |
| Uniting Church | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 8,214 | 13,195 | 16,169 |
| Other | 1 | 7 | 37 | 88 | 1,047 | 3,022 | 5,381 | 8,965 | 13,427 | 15,534 | 20,984 | 18,427 |
| Total | 1,666 | 2,529 | 8,026 | 15,318 | 27,613 | 52,554 | 84,712 | 120,416 | 146,256 | 164,297 | 177,100 | 197,578 |
| Non-Christian | 1 | 7 | 9 | 27 | 88 | 303 | 389 | 735 | 1,437 | 2,812 | 4,960 | 7,309 |
| Indefinite | 2 | 8 | 13 | 39 | 33 | 77 | 258 | 376 | 869 | 904 | 997 | 773 |
| No Religion(f) | 2 | 1 | 21 | 143 | 221 | 536 | 3,066 | 13,763 | 23,318 | 30,681 | 39,193 | 45,511 |
| Not stated | 20 | 2 | 878 | 1,378 | 2,360 | 5,358 | 7,588 | 8,773 | 25,742 | 22,915 | 27,024 | 28,225 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 years of age | n.a. | n.a. | 2,776 | 4,267 | 9,530 | 20,651 | 31,808 | 46,702 | 61,932 | 65,172 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 15 years and over | n.a. | n.a. | 2,134 | 4,292 | 5,613 | 10,264 | 19,044 | 26,621 | 35,684 | 43,641 | 57,772 | 71,996 |
| Total | 1,134 | 1,559 | 4,910 | 8,559 | 15,143 | 30,915 | 50,852 | 73,323 | 97,616 | 108,813 | n.a. | n.a. |

For footnotes see end of table

SUMMARY OF POPULATION CENSUS COUNTS — *continued*

| | At 30 April 4 April | | At 30 June | | | | | | | At 6 August | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|------------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1933 | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 (a) | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1986 | 1991 |
| Married | (g)509 | (g)957 | (g)3,739 | (g)7,637 | 13,880 | 25,570 | 41,323 | 64,945 | 79,493 | 96,192 | 104,074 | 113,800 |
| Separated not divorced | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 276 | 511 | 847 | 1,194 | 2,692 | 4,194 | n.a. | 6,295 |
| Divorced | 2 | 1 | 21 | 119 | 221 | 384 | 741 | 1,245 | 3,274 | 6,486 | n.a. | 11,757 |
| Widowed | 67 | 54 | 227 | 554 | 794 | 1,448 | 2,253 | 3,356 | 4,547 | 5,924 | n.a. | 8,164 |
| Not stated | 2 | 1 | 40 | 68 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Birthplace | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1,498 | 2,112 | 7,546 | 14,941 | 23,848 | 43,133 | 70,588 | 107,429 | 151,196 | 167,900 | 188,115 | 208,280 |
| New Zealand | 4 | 27 | 98 | 181 | 237 | 449 | 775 | 1,232 | 1,704 | 2,336 | 2,982 | 747 |
| United Kingdom and Ireland | 161 | 385 | 1,160 | 1,542 | 2,627 | 5,662 | 9,829 | 14,320 | 17,846 | 18,853 | 19,437 | 19,910 |
| Netherlands | — | — | — | 2 | 377 | 1,161 | 1,470 | 1,679 | 1,804 | 1,714 | 1,620 | 1,639 |
| Germany | 3 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 31 | 1,512 | 2,051 | 2,421 | 2,785 | 2,698 | 2,809 | 2,749 |
| Italy | — | — | 16 | 26 | 66 | 1,276 | 1,876 | 2,470 | 2,697 | 2,772 | 2,721 | 2,727 |
| Other Europe | 1 | 12 | 51 | 93 | 2,716 | 4,375 | 6,889 | 9,960 | 11,946 | 12,114 | 12,593 | 12,896 |
| Asia | 5 | 16 | 21 | 32 | 208 | 650 | 1,181 | 2,245 | 3,975 | 6,379 | 9,781 | 13,466 |
| Other | 5 | 13 | 51 | 77 | 205 | 610 | 1,354 | 2,307 | 3,664 | 4,825 | 6,197 | 13,596 |
| Not stated | 37 | — | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 20,12 | 31,52 | 5,421 |

(a) Full-blood Aboriginals are not included in the figures prior to the 1971 Census. (b) Number of males per 100 females. (c) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'. (d) Comprises 'Churches of Christ' and 'Churches of Christ Non-denominational'. (e) Comprises 'Presbyterian so described' and 'Reformed'. (f) Includes 'Humanist/Materialist'. (g) From 1911 to 1947, includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

**CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE
1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY)**

| <i>Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area</i> | <i>Year ended 30 June</i> | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | <i>1986(a)</i> | <i>1991(b)</i> | <i>1993p</i> |
| CANBERRA CENTRAL SUBDIVISION | | | |
| Acton | 1,367 | 2,330 | 1,750 |
| Ainslie | 4,632 | 4,634 | 4,771 |
| Barton | 1,051 | 862 | 645 |
| Braddon | 2,564 | 2,430 | 1,982 |
| Campbell | 3,290 | 3,253 | 3,320 |
| City | 123 | 297 | 219 |
| Deakin | 2,717 | 2,633 | 2,672 |
| Dickson | 2,199 | 2,056 | 1,968 |
| Downer | 3,741 | 3,523 | 3,541 |
| Duntroon | 1,121 | 1,889 | 1,950 |
| Forrest | 1,292 | 1,375 | 1,260 |
| Fyshwick | 70 | 61 | 75 |
| Griffith | 3,067 | 3,372 | 3,220 |
| Hackett | 3,216 | 3,050 | 3,184 |
| Kingston | 1,106 | 1,386 | 1,398 |
| Lyneham | 2,530 | 4,245 | 4,212 |
| Narrabundah | 5,413 | 5,273 | 5,335 |
| O'Connor | 4,962 | 4,875 | 4,932 |
| Parkes | 10 | 9 | 27 |
| Red Hill | 3,050 | 3,056 | 3,265 |
| Reid | 1,535 | 1,604 | 1,545 |
| Russell | — | 6 | 5 |
| Turner | 1,902 | 2,087 | 2,126 |
| Watson | 3,754 | 3,836 | 3,636 |
| Yarralumia | 2,867 | 2,911 | 3,017 |
| Total Canberra Central | 57,585 | 61,047 | 60,055 |
| BELCONNEN SUBDIVISION | | | |
| Aranda | 2,855 | 2,657 | 2,771 |
| Belconnen Town Centre | 1,113 | 2,141 | 2,371 |
| Bruce | 951 | 2,045 | 2,127 |
| Charnwood | 3,588 | 3,643 | 3,635 |
| Cook | 3,169 | 3,058 | 3,273 |
| Evatt | 6,328 | 6,360 | 6,509 |
| Florey | 2,143 | 5,440 | 5,608 |
| Flynn | 4,338 | 4,143 | 4,201 |
| Fraser | 2,617 | 2,584 | 2,644 |
| Giralang | 3,911 | 4,031 | 4,157 |
| Hawker | 3,150 | 3,274 | 3,298 |
| Higgins | 3,806 | 3,628 | 3,727 |
| Holt | 4,485 | 4,349 | 4,573 |
| Kaleen | 8,198 | 8,690 | 9,000 |
| Latham | 4,455 | 4,310 | 4,380 |
| McKellar | 2,663 | 2,973 | 3,183 |
| Macgregor | 4,412 | 4,271 | 4,343 |
| Macquarie | 2,422 | 2,633 | 2,776 |
| Melba | 4,344 | 3,422 | 3,454 |
| Page | 2,547 | 2,582 | 2,819 |
| Scullin | 3,296 | 3,167 | 3,149 |
| Spence | 3,256 | 3,082 | 3,142 |
| Weetangera | 3,111 | 2,940 | 3,066 |
| Belconnen SSD Balance | 79 | 74 | 73 |
| Total Belconnen | 81,237 | 85,497 | 88,279 |

For footnotes see end of table.

**CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE
1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued**

| <i>Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area</i> | <i>Year ended 30 June</i> | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | <i>1986(a)</i> | <i>1991(b)</i> | <i>1993p</i> |
| WODEN VALLEY SUBDIVISION | | | |
| Chifley | 2,712 | 2,539 | 2,510 |
| Curtin | 5,706 | 5,402 | 5,491 |
| Farrer | 3,846 | 3,701 | 3,873 |
| Garran | 3,519 | 3,370 | 3,051 |
| Hughes | 3,056 | 2,921 | 3,085 |
| Isaacs | — | 2,426 | 2,881 |
| Lyons | 3,090 | 2,842 | 2,861 |
| Mawson | 2,862 | 2,901 | 2,901 |
| O'Malley | 161 | 535 | 680 |
| Pearce | 2,802 | 2,510 | 2,647 |
| Phillip | 416 | 1,066 | 1,340 |
| Torrens | 2,517 | 2,398 | 2,456 |
| Total Woden Valley | 30,687 | 32,611 | 33,776 |
| WESTON CREEK SUBDIVISION | | | |
| Chapman | 3,300 | 3,135 | 3,270 |
| Duffy | 3,750 | 3,549 | 3,621 |
| Fisher | 3,520 | 3,286 | 3,465 |
| Holder | 3,320 | 3,078 | 3,110 |
| Rivett | 4,004 | 3,729 | 3,743 |
| Stirling | 2,137 | 2,331 | 2,385 |
| Waramanga | 3,014 | 2,926 | 2,925 |
| Weston | 3,838 | 3,648 | 3,701 |
| Weston Creek SSD Balance | 96 | 34 | 36 |
| Total Weston Creek | 26,979 | 25,716 | 26,256 |
| TUGGERANONG SUBDIVISION | | | |
| Banks(c) | .. | .. | 1,760 |
| Bonython | .. | 2,317 | 2,946 |
| Calwell | 6 | 5,349 | 5,876 |
| Chisholm | 4,590 | 6,071 | 6,406 |
| Conder(c) | .. | .. | 1,476 |
| Fadden | 2,929 | 3,317 | 3,713 |
| Gilmore | 696 | 3,158 | 3,353 |
| Gordon | .. | 713 | 3,821 |
| Gowrie | 3,753 | 3,789 | 3,898 |
| Greenway | .. | 401 | 893 |
| Isabella Plains | 728 | 4,283 | 4,667 |
| Kambah | 17,312 | 17,590 | 18,442 |
| Macarthur | 1,304 | 1,453 | 1,756 |
| Monash | 3,390 | 4,009 | 5,607 |
| Oxley | 1,540 | 2,123 | 2,196 |
| Richardson | 3,496 | 3,509 | 3,790 |
| Theodore | — | 3,653 | 4,174 |
| Wanniassa | 9,667 | 9,745 | 9,760 |
| Tuggeranong SSD Balance | 68 | 109 | 123 |
| Total Tuggeranong | 49,479 | 71,589 | 84,657 |

For footnotes see end of table.

**CENSUS COUNTS AND ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS, 30 JUNE
1986, 1991 AND 1993 (PRELIMINARY) — continued**

| | <i>Year ended 30 June</i> | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Statistical subdivision/ Statistical local area</i> | <i>1986(a)</i> | <i>1991(b)</i> | <i>1993p</i> |
| OUTER CANBERRA SUBDIVISION | | | |
| Gungahlin Balance(d) | 78 | 77 | 61 |
| Hall | 289 | 306 | 381 |
| Harman | 343 | 359 | 375 |
| Hume | 15 | 12 | 13 |
| Jerrabomberra(e) | 184 | 30 | 35 |
| Kowen | 40 | 48 | 47 |
| Majura | 425 | 340 | 349 |
| Mitchell | — | 6 | 5 |
| Oaks Estate | 310 | 302 | 342 |
| Palmerston | .. | .. | 2,587 |
| Pialligo | 125 | 103 | 126 |
| Stromlo | 212 | 233 | 114 |
| Symonston(e) | 449 | 628 | 458 |
| Total Outer Canberra | 2,470 | 2,444 | 4,889 |
| ACT BALANCE | | | |
| Remainder of ACT(f) | 342 | 418 | 391 |
| TOTAL ACT(f) | 248,783 | 279,322 | 298,303 |

(a) Final data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. (b) Final data from the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. (c) Banks and Conder were officially part of the Tuggeranong SSD Balance on 30 June 1992. They became separate SLAs on 1 July 1992.

(d) Gungahlin Balance includes Palmerston in 1986 and 1991. (e) Boundary change on 1 January 1991. Part of Jerrabomberra is now included in Symonston. (f) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory. Source: Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 3207.8); 1991 Census - Census Counts for Small areas, Australian Capital Territory (ABS Cat. No. 2730.8).

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS

| Year | Population at 30 June | | | Year ended 30 June | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Natural Increase | Net Migration | Total Increase | Rate of Growth |
| | | | | — per cent — (a) | (b) | '000 (c) | per cent (d) |
| 1911 | 1,777 | 1,011 | 766 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1912 | 2,056 | 1,112 | 944 | .. | .. | .. | 15.70 |
| 1913 | 2,545 | 1,570 | 975 | .. | .. | .. | 23.78 |
| 1914 | 2,780 | 1,740 | 1,040 | .. | .. | .. | 9.23 |
| 1915 | 2,586 | 1,572 | 1,014 | .. | .. | .. | -6.98 |
| 1916 | 2,730 | 1,596 | 1,134 | .. | .. | .. | 5.57 |
| 1917 | 2,556 | 1,427 | 1,129 | .. | .. | .. | -6.37 |
| 1918 | 2,473 | 1,356 | 1,117 | .. | .. | .. | -3.25 |
| 1919 | 2,357 | 1,298 | 1,059 | .. | .. | .. | -4.69 |
| 1920 | 2,222 | 1,237 | 985 | .. | .. | .. | -5.73 |
| 1921 | 2,583 | 1,547 | 1,036 | .. | .. | .. | 16.25 |
| 1922 | 2,938 | 1,780 | 1,158 | .. | .. | .. | 13.74 |
| 1923 | 3,506 | 2,243 | 1,263 | .. | .. | .. | 19.33 |
| 1924 | 4,120 | 2,706 | 1,414 | .. | .. | .. | 17.51 |
| 1925 | 5,058 | 3,371 | 1,741 | .. | .. | .. | 22.77 |
| 1926 | 6,550 | 4,311 | 2,239 | .. | .. | .. | 29.50 |
| 1927 | 7,685 | 4,840 | 2,845 | .. | .. | .. | 17.33 |
| 1928 | 8,153 | 4,616 | 3,537 | .. | .. | .. | 6.09 |
| 1929 | 8,494 | 4,781 | 3,713 | .. | .. | .. | 4.18 |
| 1930 | 9,013 | 4,940 | 4,073 | .. | .. | .. | 6.11 |
| 1931 | 8,643 | 4,708 | 3,935 | .. | .. | .. | -4.11 |
| 1932 | 8,581 | 4,576 | 4,005 | .. | .. | .. | -0.72 |
| 1933(e) | 8,947 | 4,805 | 4,132 | .. | .. | .. | 4.27 |
| 1934 | 9,470 | 5,102 | 4,368 | .. | .. | .. | 5.85 |
| 1935 | 9,639 | 5,176 | 4,463 | .. | .. | .. | 1.78 |
| 1936 | 10,308 | 5,578 | 4,730 | .. | .. | .. | 6.94 |
| 1937 | 10,981 | 5,977 | 5,004 | .. | .. | .. | 6.53 |
| 1938 | 11,562 | 6,286 | 5,276 | .. | .. | .. | 5.29 |
| 1939 | 12,567 | 6,901 | 5,666 | .. | .. | .. | 8.69 |
| 1940 | 13,753 | 7,655 | 6,098 | .. | .. | .. | 9.44 |
| 1941 | 15,022 | 8,374 | 6,648 | .. | .. | .. | 9.23 |
| 1942 | 14,389 | 7,845 | 6,544 | .. | .. | .. | -4.21 |
| 1943 | 13,387 | 7,148 | 6,239 | .. | .. | .. | -6.96 |
| 1944 | 14,205 | 7,595 | 6,610 | .. | .. | .. | 6.11 |
| 1945 | 15,012 | 8,044 | 6,968 | .. | .. | .. | 5.68 |
| 1946 | 15,867 | 8,531 | 7,336 | .. | .. | .. | 5.70 |
| 1947(e) | 16,905 | 9,092 | 7,813 | .. | .. | .. | 6.54 |
| 1948 | 19,791 | 11,371 | 8,420 | .. | .. | .. | 17.07 |
| 1949 | 21,386 | 12,268 | 9,118 | .. | .. | .. | 8.06 |
| 1950 | 23,824 | 13,398 | 10,426 | (f)32.03 | 67.97 | 2.4 | 11.40 |
| 1951 | 24,892 | 13,826 | 11,066 | (f)77.90 | 22.10 | 1.1 | 4.48 |
| 1952 | 26,360 | 14,375 | 11,985 | (f)64.24 | 35.76 | 1.5 | 5.90 |
| 1953 | 28,645 | 15,374 | 13,271 | 35.10 | 64.90 | 2.3 | 8.67 |
| 1954(e) | 30,315 | 16,229 | 14,086 | 41.02 | 58.98 | 1.7 | 5.83 |
| 1955 | 32,750 | 17,089 | 15,661 | 29.40 | 70.60 | 2.4 | 8.03 |
| 1956 | 35,135 | 18,542 | 16,593 | 35.39 | 64.61 | 2.4 | 7.28 |
| 1957 | 37,865 | 20,102 | 17,763 | 34.14 | 65.86 | 2.7 | 7.77 |
| 1958 | 41,167 | 22,046 | 19,121 | 30.19 | 69.81 | 3.3 | 8.72 |
| 1959 | 46,070 | 24,410 | 21,660 | 23.01 | 76.99 | 4.9 | 11.91 |
| 1960 | 52,368 | 27,690 | 24,678 | 20.72 | 79.28 | 6.3 | 13.67 |
| 1961(e) | 58,828 | 30,858 | 27,970 | 22.24 | 77.76 | 6.5 | 12.34 |
| 1962 | 65,692 | 31,243 | 34,449 | 22.19 | 77.81 | 7.3 | 12.49 |
| 1963 | 73,453 | 38,446 | 35,007 | 21.20 | 78.80 | 7.2 | 10.92 |
| 1964 | 80,413 | 41,820 | 38,593 | 24.41 | 75.59 | 6.9 | 9.45 |

For footnotes see end of table.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION STATISTICS — continued

| Year | Population at 30 June | | | Year ended 30 June | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Natural | Net | Total | Rate of |
| | | | | Increase | Migration | Increase | Growth |
| | | | | — per cent — | | '000 | per cent |
| | | | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 1965 | 88,571 | 46,145 | 42,426 | 20.44 | 79.56 | 8.1 | 10.12 |
| 1966 | 96,032 | 49,991 | 46,041 | 24.63 | 75.37 | 7.6 | 8.55 |
| 1967 | 103,592 | 53,514 | 50,078 | 26.16 | 73.84 | 7.4 | 7.75 |
| 1968 | 112,779 | 58,307 | 54,472 | 24.31 | 75.69 | 8.6 | 8.33 |
| 1969 | 122,005 | 62,813 | 59,192 | 24.29 | 75.71 | 9.6 | 8.53 |
| 1970 | 133,050 | 68,704 | 64,346 | 27.12 | 72.88 | 9.8 | 8.06 |
| — '000 — | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 151.2 | 77.1 | 74.0 | 26.01 | 73.99 | 12.6 | 9.58 |
| 1972 | 159.8 | 81.5 | 78.3 | 39.57 | 49.90 | 8.6 | 5.70 |
| 1973 | 173.3 | 88.5 | 84.8 | 24.15 | 68.43 | 13.5 | 8.46 |
| 1974 | 186.2 | 95.0 | 91.2 | 26.80 | 64.31 | 12.9 | 7.46 |
| 1975 | 199.0 | 101.3 | 97.7 | 27.15 | 63.47 | 12.8 | 6.85 |
| 1976(e) | 207.7 | 105.6 | 102.1 | 40.64 | 46.35 | 8.7 | 4.39 |
| 1977 | 213.7 | 108.3 | 105.3 | 60.44 | 38.01 | 5.9 | 2.86 |
| 1978 | 218.0 | 110.2 | 107.8 | 82.93 | 14.70 | 4.3 | 2.01 |
| 1979 | 220.8 | 111.2 | 109.6 | 122.80 | -26.85 | 2.8 | 1.29 |
| 1980 | 224.3 | 112.4 | 111.9 | 98.05 | -1.83 | 3.5 | 1.58 |
| 1981 | 227.6 | 113.6 | 114.0 | 103.28 | -6.29 | 3.3 | 1.47 |
| 1982 | 233.0 | 116.4 | 116.7 | 59.68 | 19.31 | 5.5 | 2.40 |
| 1983 | 239.0 | 119.4 | 119.5 | 54.18 | 25.75 | 5.9 | 2.55 |
| 1984 | 245.1 | 122.5 | 122.7 | 53.58 | 26.38 | 6.1 | 2.56 |
| 1985 | 251.4 | 122.5 | 125.8 | 50.63 | 29.11 | 6.3 | 2.56 |
| 1986 | 258.9 | 129.6 | 129.3 | 41.32 | 42.59 | 7.5 | 2.99 |
| 1987 | 265.5 | 132.7 | 132.8 | 47.01 | 54.27 | 6.6 | 2.54 |
| 1988 | 272.1 | 135.9 | 136.2 | 47.68 | 52.68 | 6.7 | 2.51 |
| 1989(g) | 276.4 | 138.0 | 138.4 | 76.71 | 22.45 | 4.3 | 1.58 |
| 1990 | 282.2 | 141.1 | 141.2 | 58.38 | 40.58 | 5.8 | 2.09 |
| 1991 | 289.3 | 144.6 | 144.7 | 48.71 | 47.25 | 7.1 | 2.52 |
| 1992 | 294.5 | 147.4 | 146.8 | 69.11 | 30.89 | 4.8 | 1.77 |
| 1993 | 298.9 | 150.1 | 148.8 | 76.23 | 23.77 | 4.7 | 1.51 |
| 1994 | 300.9 | 151.4 | 149.5 | 163.30 | -25.20 | 2.0 | 0.67 |

(a) Natural increase (excess of live births over deaths) expressed as a percentage of total increase. (b) Net migration (overseas and interstate) expressed as a percentage of total increase. Prior to 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures; in addition it includes disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971 net overseas migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976 net overseas migration also includes an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements. (c) The sum of natural increase and net migration. From 30 June 1971 onwards the total increase includes adjustments for intercensal discrepancy. (d) The rate represents the increase during the period expressed as a proportion (per cent) of the population at the beginning of the period. (e) Census. (f) Includes a high proportion of births to mothers whose usual residence was Queanbeyan (NSW) due to lack of maternity facilities in those years. (g) Figures prior to 1989 include Jervis Bay Territory.

SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES STATISTICS

| Year | Number | | | | Rate per 1000 mean population(a) | | | | Deaths under 1 year of age | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Births (b) | Deaths (b) | Marriages | Divorces absolute (c) | Births | Deaths | Marriages | Divorces | Number (b)(d) | Rate per 1000 live births |
| 1961 | 1,734 | 196 | 419 | 36 | 29.5 | 3.3 | 7.1 | .. | 27 | 15.6 |
| 1962 | 1,819 | 217 | 480 | 44 | 27.7 | 3.3 | 7.3 | .. | 32 | 17.6 |
| 1963 | 1,995 | 317 | 529 | 41 | 27.2 | 4.3 | 7.2 | .. | 38 | 19.1 |
| 1964 | 1,955 | 363 | 569 | 93 | 24.2 | 4.5 | 7.1 | .. | 41 | 21.0 |
| 1965 | 2,158 | 355 | 670 | 134 | 24.4 | 4.0 | 7.6 | .. | 34 | 15.8 |
| 1966 | 2,318 | 441 | 747 | 101 | 24.0 | 4.6 | 7.7 | .. | 46 | 19.8 |
| 1967 | 2,401 | 376 | 883 | 97 | 23.1 | 3.6 | 8.5 | .. | 44 | 18.3 |
| 1968 | 2,643 | 488 | 965 | 149 | 23.4 | 4.3 | 8.6 | .. | 45 | 17.0 |
| 1969 | 3,079 | 588 | 1,118 | 141 | 25.2 | 4.8 | 9.1 | .. | 58 | 18.8 |
| 1970 | 3,475 | 594 | 1,200 | 194 | 26.4 | 4.5 | 9.1 | .. | 61 | 17.6 |
| 1971 | 4,040 | 598 | 1,397 | 192 | 28.0 | 4.2 | 9.7 | .. | 80 | 19.8 |
| 1972 | 4,066 | 669 | 1,372 | 225 | 25.9 | 4.3 | 8.7 | .. | 67 | 16.5 |
| 1973 | 4,096 | 665 | 1,469 | 270 | 24.2 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 63 | 15.4 |
| 1974 | 4,368 | 758 | 1,355 | 369 | 24.2 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 70 | 16.0 |
| 1975 | 4,370 | 736 | 1,462 | 460 | 22.9 | 3.9 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 62 | 14.2 |
| 1976(e)(f) | 4,482 | 853 | 1,586 | 1,706 | 21.6 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 76 | 17.0 |
| 1977 | 4,638 | 788 | 1,491 | 1,352 | 51.9 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 59 | 12.7 |
| 1978 | 4,433 | 912 | 1,517 | 1,270 | 20.6 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 62 | 14.0 |
| 1979 | 4,487 | 842 | 1,565 | 1,346 | 20.6 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 52 | 11.6 |
| 1980 | 4,466 | 892 | 1,642 | 1,524 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 39 | 8.7 |
| 1981 | 4,469 | 962 | 1,676 | 1,516 | 19.6 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 45 | 10.1 |
| 1982 | 4,479 | 1,010 | 1,756 | 1,546 | 19.4 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 49 | 10.9 |
| 1983 | 4,144 | 832 | 1,757 | 1,382 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 7.4 | (g)5.8 | 41 | 9.9 |
| 1984 | 4,109 | 930 | 1,749 | 1,671 | 16.8 | 3.8 | 7.2 | (g)6.8 | 41 | 10.0 |
| 1985 | 4,107 | 896 | 1,833 | 1,730 | 16.2 | 3.5 | 7.2 | (g)6.8 | 32 | 7.8 |
| 1986 | 4,102 | 1,028 | 1,856 | 1,641 | 15.5 | 3.9 | 7.2 | (g)6.2 | 35 | 8.5 |
| 1987 | 4,108 | 998 | 1,762 | 1,600 | 15.4 | 3.7 | 6.6 | (g)6.0 | 37 | 9.0 |
| 1988(h) | 4,335 | 1,016 | 1,944 | 1,697 | 15.8 | 3.7 | 7.1 | (i) | 35 | 8.1 |
| 1989 | 4,137 | 980 | 1,760 | 1,731 | 14.8 | 3.5 | 6.3 | (i) | 27 | 6.5 |
| 1990 | 4,448 | 1,102 | 1,730 | 1,804 | 15.8 | 3.9 | 6.1 | (i) | 42 | 9.4 |
| 1991 | 4,756 | 1,096 | 1,886 | 1,970 | 16.4 | 3.8 | 6.5 | (i) | 36 | 7.6 |
| 1992 | 4,447 | 1,074 | 1,791 | 1,875 | 15.1 | 3.7 | 6.1 | (i) | 28 | 6.3 |
| 1993 | 4,414 | 1,110 | 1,783 | 2,061 | 148.0 | 3.7 | 6.0 | (i) | 19 | 4.3 |

(a) From 1993 rate calculated per 1,000 estimated resident population. (b) Numbers registered during the year. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to January 1967. (c) Decrees absolute. Excludes nullities of marriage and judicial separations. (d) Included in Deaths. (e) The large increase in the number of divorces coincides with the introduction of the Family Law Act 1975 in January 1976. (f) Rates have been revised in the light of calendar year mean population on a usual residence basis. (g) Many divorces registered in the ACT involved applicants normally resident outside the ACT. The ACT rate is not an accurate reflection of the extent of divorce amongst ACT residents. (h) Includes marriages and divorces of persons resident in Jervis Bay Territory. (i) The crude divorce rate for the ACT is not presented because it is not a statistically accurate reflection of the extent of divorce among ACT residents. In 1990, only 35 percent of divorces granted in the ACT were to applicants normally resident in the ACT. The corresponding figures for 1988 and 1989 were 40 per cent and 39 per cent respectively.

SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Schools(a)</i> | <i>Primary and secondary full-time students(a)</i> | <i>Higher education students enrolled</i> |
|-------------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1957 | 23 | 8,786 | 491 |
| 1958 | 24 | 9,639 | 574 |
| 1959 | 27 | 11,106 | 725 |
| 1960 | 31 | 12,786 | (b)999 |
| 1961 | 33 | 14,429 | 1,178 |
| 1962 | 37 | 16,110 | 1,623 |
| 1963 | 39 | 17,929 | 1,951 |
| 1964 | 42 | 19,691 | 2,423 |
| 1965 | 45 | 21,902 | 2,978 |
| 1966 | 50 | 23,901 | 3,284 |
| 1967 | 53 | 26,403 | 3,528 |
| 1968 | 59 | 28,943 | 4,066 |
| 1969 | 61 | 31,543 | 4,606 |
| 1970 | 69 | 34,234 | 5,598 |
| 1971 | 72 | 36,597 | 6,437 |
| 1972 | 79 | 39,130 | 7,151 |
| 1973 | 83 | 41,724 | 7,741 |
| 1974 | 88 | 44,374 | 8,902 |
| 1975 | 94 | 47,374 | 10,126 |
| 1976 | 102 | 50,515 | 10,647 |
| 1977 | 109 | 52,735 | 10,600 |
| 1978 | 117 | (c)54,348 | 10,890 |
| 1979 | 121 | 54,914 | 11,090 |
| 1980 | 125 | 55,634 | 11,470 |
| 1981 | 128 | 56,272 | 11,260 |
| 1982 | 131 | 56,786 | 11,080 |
| 1983 | 130 | 58,162 | 12,085 |
| 1984 | 130 | 58,764 | 12,076 |
| 1985 | 133 | 59,611 | 13,069 |
| 1986 | 132 | 60,005 | 13,284 |
| 1987 | 133 | 60,883 | (d)14,182 |
| 1988 | 134 | 61,430 | 15,215 |
| 1989 | 132 | 61,366 | 15,277 |
| 1990 | (e)134 | (e)61,039 | 17,151 |
| 1991 | (f)132 | (f)61,747 | 19,174 |
| 1992 | 133 | 61,909 | (g)20,320 |
| 1993 | 134 | 61,352 | 20,723 |
| 1994 | 137 | 61,203 | 20,202 |

(a) At the annual School Census in August. (b) Up to 30 September 1960 there were two separate institutions, the Australian National University and the Canberra University College. From 30 September 1960 the Canberra University College ceased to exist as a separate institution. The figures still include details relating to the Canberra University College. (c) Excludes 84 part-time students enrolled at secondary colleges. (d) From 1985 figures include enrolments from the Australian Defence Force Academy, Canberra Institute of the Arts, and the Signadou College of Education. (e) Includes Jervis Bay Territory. (f) Includes 1 government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 135 students in 1991; 88 students in 1992; and 79 students in 1993. (g) The Canberra Institute of the Arts amalgamated with the Australian National University on 1 January 1992 and statistics relating to the Institute of the Arts are no longer available.

SUMMARY OF WELFARE AND HEALTH STATISTICS

| Year | Pensioners at 30 June | | | Public Hospitals | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Age | Invalid | Staff | Average no. available beds | Inpatients treated | Expenditure (\$'000) |
| 1956-57 | .. | .. | (a)242 | .. | 4,884 | 330 |
| 1957-58 | 601 | 92 | (a)252 | .. | 6,507 | 415 |
| 1958-59 | 655 | 108 | (a)283 | .. | 7,267 | 493 |
| 1959-60 | 682 | 128 | (a)304 | .. | 8,063 | 549 |
| 1960-61 | 748 | 154 | (b)(c)464 | 305 | 8,687 | 1,750 |
| 1961-62 | 832 | 181 | (c)500 | 318 | 9,736 | 1,988 |
| 1962-63 | 899 | 232 | (c)548 | 343 | 10,180 | 3,112 |
| 1963-64 | 973 | 247 | (c)664 | 427 | 11,605 | 3,925 |
| 1964-65 | 986 | 251 | (c)837 | 454 | 12,851 | 2,030 |
| 1965-66 | 1,042 | 267 | 1,048 | 463 | 14,275 | 2,680 |
| 1966-67 | 1,183 | 307 | (d)1,126 | (d)499 | (d)16,138 | (d)3,507 |
| 1967-68 | 1,707 | 289 | (d)1,248 | (d)576 | (d)17,929 | (d)4,163 |
| 1968-69 | 1,882 | 289 | (d)1,404 | (d)611 | (d)20,020 | (d)4,642 |
| 1969-70 | 2,225 | 350 | (d)1,490 | (d)643 | (d)21,016 | (d)5,442 |
| 1970-71 | 2,431 | 360 | (d)1,476 | (d)660 | (d)21,614 | (d)6,799 |
| 1971-72 | 2,635 | 400 | (d)1,515 | (d)683 | (d)24,884 | (d)8,090 |
| 1972-73 | (e)3,313 | (e)497 | (d)1,653 | (d)699 | (d)26,177 | (d)9,265 |
| 1973-74 | 3,905 | 546 | (f)2,388 | (f)908 | (f)31,105 | (f)15,841 |
| 1974-75 | (g)4,562 | (g)685 | (h)2,786 | (h)972 | (h)33,837 | (h)24,050 |
| 1975-76 | 5,190 | 743 | (i)2,942 | (i)976 | (i)37,214 | (i)30,406 |
| 1976-77 | 5,772 | 912 | 2,818 | (j)906 | 38,661 | 37,255 |
| 1977-78 | 6,332 | 1,038 | 2,857 | 885 | 39,520 | 40,926 |
| Inpatients accommodated(l) | | | | | | |
| 1978-79 | 6,878 | 1,245 | (k)2,505 | (k)850 | (k)39,184 | (k)48,469 |
| 1979-80 | 7,526 | 1,450 | n.a. | 909 | 39,663 | 50,365 |
| 1980-81 | 8,006 | 1,513 | n.a. | 903 | 42,332 | n.a. |
| 1981-82 | 8,540 | 1,633 | n.a. | 899 | 43,603 | n.a. |
| 1982-83 | 9,018 | 1,793 | n.a. | 895 | 44,285 | n.a. |
| 1983-84 | 8,661 | 2,063 | n.a. | (m)860 | (m)43,393 | n.a. |
| 1984-85 | 8,667 | 2,176 | n.a. | 900 | 42,665 | n.a. |
| 1985-86 | 8,629 | 2,143 | n.a. | 932 | 38,973 | n.a. |
| 1986-87 | 8,672 | 2,197 | n.a. | 932 | 39,231 | n.a. |
| 1987-88 | 8,873 | 2,339 | n.a. | (n)881 | (n)38,666 | n.a. |
| 1988-89 | 9,200 | 2,440 | n.a. | 881 | 39,792 | n.a. |
| 1989-90 | 9,456 | 2,773 | n.a. | (o)853 | (o)(q)45,287 | n.a. |
| 1990-91 | 9,770 | 2,902 | n.a. | (s)843 | 46,634 | n.a. |
| 1991-92 | 10,345 | 3,548 | n.a. | 778 | 47,297 | n.a. |
| 1992-93 | 11,040 | 3,890 | n.a. | 736 | 49,785 | n.a. |
| 1993-94 | 11,850 | 4,332 | n.a. | 734 | 47,566 | n.a. |

(a) From 1956-57 to 1959-60 includes only honorary and salaried medical staff and nursing staff. (b) Includes paid medical, paramedical, dental, nursing, nursing aides, nursing orderlies, administrative and clerical and other staff. (c) As at 31 December. (d) Source: ACT Health Services Branch, Dept. of Health. (e) Source: Department of Social Security. (f) Source: ACT Health Services Commission and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. (g) From 1974-75 includes wives' Pensions. (h) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. (i) Source: Capital Territory Health Commission. (j) From 1976-77 available beds and cots for Geriatric patients not included. Geriatric patients have been transferred to Public Nursing Homes. (k) Includes Canberra Hospital, Woden Valley Hospital, Calvary Hospital and Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Home. Calvary Hospital opened April 1979. (l) Qualified babies at Woden Valley Hospital are excluded. Qualified babies are babies who remained in hospital after their mothers were discharged or second and subsequent babies of multiple births. (m) Source: ACT Health Authority. (n) Source: ACT Community and Health Service. (o) Source: ACT Board of Health. (q) For 1989-90 definitions for reporting hospital activity statistics were revised in line with the requirements of the National Minimum Data Set for Institutional Care. Data for 1989-90 are not directly comparable with those for previous years. (s) Average number of available beds over the year.

SUMMARY OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Civilian Labour force at August(a)

| Year | Employed persons | Unemployed persons | Total labour force | Civilian population aged 15 years and over | Unemploy- ment rate(b) | Participation rate(c) |
|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | — '000 persons — | | | | — per cent — | |
| 1973(d) | 83.5 | 1.2 | 84.7 | 114.9 | 1.4 | 73.7 |
| 1974 | 90.7 | 0.3 | 91.0 | 122.5 | 0.3 | 74.3 |
| 1975 | 93.0 | 1.3 | 94.4 | 128.4 | 1.4 | 73.5 |
| 1976 | 91.7 | 5.9 | 97.6 | 136.5 | 6.0 | 71.5 |
| 1977 | 93.5 | 6.0 | 99.5 | 139.7 | 6.1 | 71.8 |
| 1978(e) | 97.1 | 6.2 | 103.3 | 144.8 | 6.0 | 71.3 |
| 1979 | 95.4 | 6.4 | 101.9 | 147.6 | 6.3 | 69.0 |
| 1980 | 99.8 | 5.6 | 105.4 | 151.1 | 5.3 | 69.8 |
| 1981 | 102.6 | 6.1 | 108.7 | 155.9 | 5.6 | 69.7 |
| 1982 | 99.0 | 7.0 | 106.1 | 159.7 | 6.6 | 66.4 |
| 1983 | 107.9 | 7.1 | 115.0 | 164.3 | 6.2 | 70.0 |
| 1984 | 114.4 | 5.0 | 119.4 | 173.0 | 4.2 | 69.0 |
| 1985 | 120.3 | 5.0 | 125.2 | 179.8 | 4.0 | 69.7 |
| 1986 | 129.1 | 5.0 | 134.0 | 187.0 | 3.7 | 71.7 |
| 1987 | 130.6 | 7.7 | 138.2 | 193.7 | 5.5 | 71.3 |
| 1988 | 138.1 | 6.9 | 145.0 | 200.8 | 4.8 | 72.2 |
| 1989(f) | 141.4 | 6.4 | 147.8 | 202.4 | 4.3 | 72.9 |
| 1990 | 142.7 | 7.0 | 149.8 | 208.6 | 4.7 | 71.8 |
| 1991 | 143.9 | 9.1 | 153.0 | 214.2 | 5.9 | 71.4 |
| 1992 | 143.8 | 12.3 | 156.0 | 219.1 | 7.9 | 71.2 |
| 1993 | 151.1 | 11.3 | 162.3 | 224.4 | 6.9 | 72.3 |
| 1994 | 154.1 | 10.6 | 164.7 | 228.4 | 6.4 | 72.1 |

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) The number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. (c) The labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. (d) Series based on 1976 Census. (e) Series based on 1986 Census. (f) Series based on 1991 Census.

NOTE: Estimates from January 1984 have been revised to the 1986 Census of Population and Housing

SUMMARY OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX STATISTICS

Consumer Price Index (Base year 1989-90 = 100.0)

| Year | All groups | Food | Clothing | Housing | Household equipment and operation | Trans- portation | Tobacco and alcohol | Health and personal care | Recre- ation and education |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|---------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1949-50 | 7.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1950-51 | 9.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1951-52 | 11.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1952-53 | 12.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1953-54 | 12.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1954-55 | 12.7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1955-56 | 13.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1956-57 | 13.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1957-58 | 13.9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1958-59 | 14.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1959-60 | 14.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1960-61 | 14.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1961-62 | 15.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1962-63 | 15.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1963-64 | 15.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1964-65 | 15.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1965-66 | 16.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1966-67 | 16.4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1967-68 | 16.8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1968-69 | 17.1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1969-70 | 17.6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1970-71 | 18.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1971-72 | 19.5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1972-73 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 19.8 | 23.0 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 18.8 | .. |
| 1973-74 | 23.4 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 21.6 | 24.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.9 | .. |
| 1974-75 | 27.0 | 28.1 | 29.7 | 25.2 | 28.9 | 24.8 | 24.2 | 25.4 | .. |
| 1975-76 | 30.7 | 31.5 | 34.6 | 29.9 | 33.2 | 29.4 | 28.9 | 21.0 | .. |
| 1976-77 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 40.1 | 34.5 | 36.7 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 35.2 | .. |
| 1977-78 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 43.8 | 37.1 | 39.8 | 35.3 | 33.3 | 42.3 | .. |
| 1978-79 | 41.2 | 43.2 | 47.0 | 38.6 | 42.6 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 41.6 | .. |
| 1979-80 | 45.6 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 40.5 | 47.0 | 43.8 | 41.5 | 45.9 | .. |
| 1980-81 | 50.0 | 54.3 | 53.9 | 43.6 | 52.7 | 48.3 | 44.6 | 50.8 | .. |
| 1981-82 | 55.3 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 49.0 | 57.7 | 54.3 | 48.4 | 61.2 | .. |
| 1982-83 | 61.9 | 63.7 | 61.6 | 54.1 | 65.5 | 61.9 | 55.1 | 77.9 | 61.9 |
| 1983-84 | 66.1 | 69.0 | 65.3 | 59.3 | 69.8 | 66.4 | 60.9 | 72.5 | 66.1 |
| 1984-85 | 69.3 | 72.5 | 69.8 | 65.7 | 72.3 | 70.6 | 66.5 | 60.8 | 69.1 |
| 1985-86 | 75.3 | 77.3 | 75.1 | 72.6 | 78.0 | 77.0 | 74.5 | 66.2 | 74.8 |
| 1986-87 | 81.6 | 81.5 | 82.5 | 76.9 | 82.9 | 85.3 | 82.7 | 77.4 | 81.0 |
| 1987-88 | 87.3 | 85.4 | 88.8 | 79.1 | 89.2 | 91.7 | 89.2 | 87.0 | 88.3 |
| 1988-89 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 94.7 | 86.9 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 93.3 | 93.9 | 94.7 |
| 1989-90 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1990-91 | 105.1 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 103.8 | 105.5 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 107.6 | 104.4 |
| 1991-92 | 107.8 | 106.6 | 106.7 | 101.6 | 107.4 | 110.8 | 112.9 | 118.6 | 106.3 |
| 1992-93 | 109.5 | 108.4 | 107.2 | 99.6 | 107.8 | 114.3 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 108.3 |
| 1993-94 | 111.4 | 111.1 | 107.2 | 99.4 | 107.4 | 116.9 | 130.0 | 126.9 | 111.0 |

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS

| Livestock at end of year(a) | | | | | Production | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Year | Cattle and calves | Sheep and lambs | Pigs | Poultry (All purposes) | Year | Beef and veal tonnes(b) | Wool (greasy) Quantity tonnes |
| 1912 | 8,412 | 244,180 | 393 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1913 | 7,108 | 207,414 | 203 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1914 | 7,627 | 163,407 | 194 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1915 | 4,961 | 150,554 | 226 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1916 | 5,666 | 114,933 | 289 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1917 | 8,230 | 121,990 | 259 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1918 | 13,408 | 152,736 | 518 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1919 | 8,894 | 155,794 | 310 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1920 | 8,378 | 194,642 | 572 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1921 | 7,387 | 178,413 | 286 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1922 | 8,290 | 167,568 | 343 | .. | 1921-22 | 22 | .. |
| 1923 | 6,275 | 154,609 | 274 | .. | 1922-23 | 32 | .. |
| 1924 | 6,085 | 146,157 | 434 | .. | 1923-24 | 26 | .. |
| 1925 | 5,058 | 165,790 | 291 | .. | 1924-25 | 33 | .. |
| 1926 | 5,312 | 172,251 | 343 | .. | 1925-26 | 110 | .. |
| 1927 | 5,509 | 224,077 | 94 | .. | 1926-27 | 658 | .. |
| 1928 | 6,188 | 213,659 | 69 | .. | 1927-28 | 650 | .. |
| 1929 | 5,269 | 207,211 | 51 | .. | 1928-29 | 461 | .. |
| 1930 | 4,760 | 240,445 | 124 | .. | 1929-30 | 474 | .. |
| 1931 | 4,240 | 183,077 | 37 | .. | 1930-31 | 299 | .. |
| 1932 | 5,395 | 194,391 | 108 | .. | 1931-32 | 296 | .. |
| 1933 | 4,643 | 214,355 | 58 | .. | 1932-33 | 328 | 739 |
| 1934 | 6,790 | 231,742 | 464 | .. | 1933-34 | 357 | 799 |
| 1935 | 8,433 | 219,343 | 649 | .. | 1934-35 | 403 | 860 |
| 1936 | 10,186 | 228,317 | 629 | .. | 1935-36 | 374 | 805 |
| 1937 | 9,856 | 244,378 | 454 | .. | 1936-37 | 523 | 798 |
| 1938 | 8,325 | 263,616 | 417 | .. | 1937-38 | 584 | 815 |
| 1939 | 7,057 | 245,540 | 573 | .. | 1938-39 | 572 | 866 |
| 1940 | 5,879 | 259,408 | 601 | .. | 1939-40 | 594 | 1,013 |
| 1941 | 6,636 | 281,791 | 593 | .. | 1940-41 | 666 | 965 |
| 1942 | 7,432 | 262,563 | 854 | .. | 1941-42 | 654 | 999 |
| 1943 | 6,967 | 250,344 | 779 | .. | 1942-43 | 829 | 864 |
| 1944 | 8,083 | 274,642 | 657 | .. | 1943-44 | 514 | 868 |
| 1945 | 9,320 | 250,778 | 689 | .. | 1944-45 | 311 | 800 |
| 1946 | 7,867 | 224,680 | 619 | .. | 1945-46 | 377 | 889 |
| 1947 | 9,169 | 227,994 | 627 | .. | 1946-47 | 543 | 924 |
| 1948 | 8,748 | 215,227 | 566 | .. | 1947-48 | 710 | 802 |
| 1949 | 10,071 | 238,110 | 468 | .. | 1948-49 | 1,035 | 897 |
| 1950 | 11,161 | 253,546 | 423 | .. | 1949-50 | 1,312 | 963 |
| 1951 | 11,477 | 256,800 | 642 | .. | 1950-51 | 1,716 | 1,028 |
| 1952 | 10,293 | 243,059 | 249 | .. | 1951-52 | 1,806 | 801 |
| 1953 | 9,705 | 246,800 | 180 | .. | 1952-53 | 1,464 | 1,018 |
| 1954 | 9,394 | 251,666 | 276 | .. | 1953-54 | 1,656 | 1,032 |
| 1955 | 8,500 | 245,500 | 104 | .. | 1954-55 | 1,616 | 1,012 |
| 1956 | 9,399 | 257,901 | 115 | .. | 1955-56 | 1,795 | 1,056 |
| 1957 | 10,596 | 266,896 | 139 | .. | 1956-57 | 1,906 | 1,114 |
| 1958 | 9,532 | 255,600 | 167 | .. | 1957-58 | 2,165 | 968 |
| 1959 | 9,408 | 271,892 | 175 | .. | 1958-59 | 1,968 | 1,144 |
| 1960 | 10,716 | 299,086 | 151 | .. | 1959-60 | 1,827 | 1,315 |
| 1961 | 12,520 | 278,216 | 109 | .. | 1960-61 | 1,217 | 1,121 |
| 1962 | 14,169 | 286,214 | 184 | .. | 1961-62 | 1,637 | 1,200 |
| 1963 | 14,155 | 279,206 | 92 | .. | 1962-63 | 2,113 | 1,063 |
| 1964 | 14,399 | 289,104 | 121 | .. | 1963-64 | 2,193 | 1,158 |
| 1965 | 14,049 | 289,826 | n.a. | .. | 1964-65 | 2,214 | 1,123 |
| 1966 | 13,361 | 258,179 | n.a. | .. | 1965-66 | 1,823 | 850 |

For footn

end of table.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK STATISTICS — *continued*

| Livestock at end of year(a) | | | | | Production | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Year | Cattle and calves | Sheep and lambs | Pigs | Poultry (All purposes) | Year | Beef and veal tonnes(b) | Wool (greasy) Quantity 'tonnes |
| 1967 | 13,902 | 280,609 | n.a. | .. | 1966-67 | 1,737 | 1,113 |
| 1968 | 12,548 | 267,078 | n.a. | .. | 1967-68 | 1,719 | 1,015 |
| 1969 | 13,845 | 245,884 | n.a. | .. | 1968-69 | 1,922 | 934 |
| 1970 | 15,320 | 244,277 | n.a. | .. | 1969-70 | 2,677 | 1,149 |
| 1971 | 17,910 | 251,187 | 121 | .. | 1970-71 | 3,179 | 994 |
| 1972 | 20,252 | 191,560 | 127 | .. | 1971-72 | 3,295 | 822 |
| 1973 | 19,456 | 142,968 | 112 | 63,885 | 1972-73 | 4,021 | 555 |
| 1974 | 19,049 | 125,800 | 43 | 155,459 | 1973-74 | 4,244 | 539 |
| 1975 | 18,363 | 117,214 | 36 | 164,485 | 1974-75 | 5,434 | 546 |
| 1976 | 23,050 | 148,207 | 22 | 132,826 | 1975-76 | 5,571 | 566 |
| 1977 | 19,349 | 124,164 | 16 | 172,282 | 1976-77 | 5,359 | 484 |
| 1978 | 15,808 | 119,048 | n.a. | 149,614 | 1977-78 | 6,333 | 474 |
| 1979 | 14,236 | 117,294 | n.a. | 235,612 | 1978-79 | 6,071 | 494 |
| 1980 | 13,559 | 98,359 | n.a. | 170,580 | 1979-80 | 6,182 | 413 |
| 1981 | 12,500 | 98,821 | n.a. | 183,116 | 1980-81 | 6,789 | 389 |
| 1982 | 12,889 | 100,724 | n.a. | 185,540 | 1981-82 | 7,900 | 389 |
| 1983 | 10,222 | 104,167 | n.a. | 178,074 | 1982-83 | 3,286 | 414 |
| 1984 | 9,944 | 108,696 | n.a. | 181,030 | 1983-84 | 6,017 | 465 |
| 1985 | 11,084 | 118,068 | n.a. | 173,320 | 1984-85 | 4,712 | 508 |
| 1986 | 11,486 | 116,852 | n.a. | 198,190 | 1985-86 | 5,510 | 477 |
| 1986-87 | 11,792 | 100,464 | n.a. | 245,779 | 1986-87 | 5,685 | 426 |
| 1987-88 | 10,792 | 97,300 | n.a. | 225,730 | 1987-88 | 6,275 | 440 |
| 1988-89 | 10,225 | 100,258 | n.a. | 218,806 | 1988-89 | 6,310 | 495 |
| 1989-90 | 12,085 | 121,938 | n.a. | 221,609 | 1989-90 | 6,733 | 530 |
| 1990-91 | 11,158 | 118,288 | n.a. | 197,678 | 1990-91 | 6,317 | 574 |
| 1991-92p | 10,823 | 110,170 | n.a. | 199,543 | 1991-92 | 6,107 | 440 |
| 1992-93 | 12,231 | 101,243 | n.a. | 216,989 | 1992-93 | 6,336 | 455 |
| 1993-94p | 10,921 | 88,395 | n.a. | 200,750 | 1993-94p | 7,415 | 395 |

(a) Number. (b) Carcass weight. (c) From 1986-87 the scope of the Agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20,000 or more. This change in Census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

| Season | Wheat for grain | | Oats for grain | | Crops for hay | | Apple Trees Bearing | | Total area under crop |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | Area | Pro-duction | Area | Pro-duction | Area | Pro-duction | Area | Pro-duction | |
| | Acres | Bushels | Acres | Bushels | Acres | Bushels | Acres | Bushels | |
| 1960-61 | 1,061 | 30,219 | 529 | 11,058 | 2,932 | 8,355 | 43 | 1,331 | 7,632 |
| 1961-62 | 1,414 | 32,100 | 866 | 16,212 | 2,442 | 5,325 | 44 | 3,925 | 6,688 |
| 1962-63 | 2,406 | 70,413 | 663 | 16,974 | 2,518 | 5,981 | 38 | 3,864 | 7,512 |
| 1963-64 | 2,824 | 69,384 | 1,132 | 22,446 | 2,582 | 4,421 | 40 | 3,322 | 8,147 |
| 1964-65 | 2,094 | 57,792 | 1,487 | 32,100 | 3,469 | 6,903 | 43 | 3,664 | 8,815 |
| 1965-66 | 1,342 | 27,855 | 1,458 | 37,338 | 3,737 | 4,832 | 31 | 2,768 | 7,584 |
| 1966-67 | 2,666 | 86,577 | 1,797 | 47,004 | 3,983 | 8,516 | 26 | 3,358 | 10,247 |
| 1967-68 | 2,337 | 41,602 | 584 | 11,852 | 2,475 | 2,952 | 26 | 575 | 7,009 |
| 1968-69 | 4,158 | 83,674 | 1,200 | 26,858 | 4,385 | 7,003 | 24 | 3,446 | 11,215 |
| 1969-70 | 2,693 | 72,794 | 895 | 25,118 | 3,243 | 6,518 | 24 | 6,596 | 8,620 |
| | Hectares | Tonnes | Hectares | Tonnes | Hectares | Tonnes | Number | Tonnes | Hectares |
| 1970-71 | 485 | 764 | 235 | 250 | 159 | 629 | n.a. | 115 | 1,172 |
| 1971-72 | 414 | 723 | 101 | 86 | 186 | 326 | n.a. | 90 | 1,088 |
| 1972-73 | 289 | 359 | 128 | 66 | 209 | 311 | 4,611 | 105 | 1,410 |
| 1973-74 | 320 | 335 | 254 | 300 | 75 | 392 | 4,643 | 88 | 1,040 |
| 1974-75 | 204 | 248 | 130 | 154 | 8 | 23 | 5,380 | 48 | 616 |
| 1975-76 | 408 | 471 | 165 | 187 | 73 | 170 | 4,580 | 36 | 986 |
| 1976-77 | 361 | 524 | 143 | 174 | 55 | 186 | 4,111 | 105 | 962 |
| 1977-78 | 295 | 398 | 56 | 34 | 34 | 94 | 3,892 | 47 | 790 |
| 1978-79 | 148 | 349 | 117 | 146 | 54 | 394 | 4,025 | 144 | 641 |
| 1979-80 | 524 | 962 | 127 | 99 | 44 | 168 | 2,955 | 43 | 1,278 |
| 1980-81 | n.a. | n.a. | 119 | 82 | 122 | 256 | 3,813 | n.a. | 650 |
| 1981-82 | 88 | 127 | 269 | 395 | 82 | 252 | 3,801 | n.a. | 807 |
| 1982-83 | 65 | 19 | 97 | 27 | 73 | 30 | 3,058 | n.a. | 717 |
| 1983-84 | 270 | 463 | 495 | 338 | 234 | 642 | 3,061 | n.a. | 1,485 |
| 1984-85 | 111 | 82 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 134 | 2,781 | n.a. | 494 |
| 1985-86 | 138 | 281 | 156 | 273 | 25 | 60 | n.a. | n.a. | 685 |
| 1986-87(a) | n.a. | n.a. | 123 | 197 | 42 | 120 | n.a. | n.a. | 459 |
| 1987-88 | n.a. | n.a. | 168 | 158 | 28 | 21 | 1,010 | n.a. | 1,025 |
| 1988-89 | n.a. | n.a. | 46 | 58 | 61 | 50 | 1,010 | n.a. | 376 |
| 1989-90 | n.a. | n.a. | 42 | 18 | 24 | 36 | 1,140 | n.a. | 185 |
| 1990-91 | n.a. | n.a. | 53 | 41 | 113 | 18 | 416 | n.a. | 290 |
| 1991-92 | n.a. | n.a. | 38 | 15 | 35 | 35 | 955 | n.a. | 383 |
| 1992-93 | n.a. | n.a. | 73 | 175 | 241 | 136 | 1,499 | n.a. | 514 |
| 1993-94 | n.a. | n.a. | p28 | p108 | p101 | p79 | p1,526 | n.a. | p245 |

(a) From 1986-87 the scope of the agriculture Census was amended to include only establishments undertaking agricultural activity having an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$20 000 or more per annum. The scope of previous Censuses was established with an EVAO of \$2,500 or more. This change in census scope means that current Census results are not directly comparable to previous Census results

NOTE: From 1972-73 all statistics relate to the year ended 31 March.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

| <i>As at 30 June</i> | <i>Establishments</i> | <i>Persons employed</i> | <i>Wages and salaries \$m</i> | <i>Turnover \$m</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1969 | 112 | 2,653 | 9.4 | 31.2 |
| 1970 | 111 | 2,960 | 11.2 | 37.0 |
| 1971 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 1972 | 135 | 3,333 | 14.7 | 50.1 |
| 1973 | 132 | 3,458 | 16.5 | 60.5 |
| 1974 | 135 | 3,729 | 22.4 | 75.6 |
| 1975 | 104 | 3,672 | 27.0 | 94.6 |
| 1976 | 106 | 3,534 | 29.1 | 95.7 |
| 1977 | 105 | 3,435 | 31.2 | 102.8 |
| 1978 | 92 | 3,021 | 30.2 | 101.1 |
| 1979 | 117 | 3,073 | 33.7 | 118.8 |
| 1980 | 112 | 3,132 | 37.2 | 127.2 |
| 1981 | 117 | 3,316 | 44.9 | 162.9 |
| 1982 | 126 | 3,451 | 49.4 | 187.7 |
| 1983 | 150 | 3,228 | 54.6 | 217.5 |
| 1984 | 148 | 3,247 | 58.8 | 263.1 |
| 1985 | 143 | 3,483 | 64.4 | 298.9 |
| 1986 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 1987 | 131 | 4,132 | 89.6 | 370.4 |
| 1988 | 168 | 4,170 | 91.4 | 375.4 |
| 1989 | 191 | 4,099 | 101.0 | 438.0 |
| 1990 | 205 | 3,734 | 105.0 | 424.0 |
| 1991 | 224 | 3,584 | 105.0 | 463.0 |
| 1992 | 272 | 3,752 | 105.0 | 479.0 |
| 1993 | 242 | 3,752 | 104.0 | 466.0 |

(a) An Annual manufacturing Census was not conducted in this financial year.

SUMMARY OF RETAIL TRADE (a)

| <i>As at 30 June</i> | <i>Establishments</i> | <i>Persons employed</i> | <i>Wages and salaries</i> | <i>Turnover</i> |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | \$m | \$m |
| 1974 | 1,197 | 9,542 | 30.6 | .. |
| 1980 | 1,452 | 10,660 | 65.4 | .. |
| 1983 | .. | .. | .. | 827.3 |
| 1984 | .. | .. | .. | 932.9 |
| 1985 | .. | .. | .. | 1,004.0 |
| 1986 | 1,504 | 11,328 | 97.5 | 1,130.5 |
| 1987 | .. | .. | .. | 1,241.5 |
| 1988 | .. | .. | .. | 1,379.3 |
| 1989 | .. | .. | .. | 1,476.4 |
| 1990 | .. | .. | .. | 1,566.2 |
| 1991 | .. | .. | .. | 1,705.4 |
| 1992 | 1,701 | 14,428 | 169.0 | 1,901.6 |
| 1993 | .. | .. | .. | 2,000.9 |
| 1994 | .. | .. | .. | 2,066.0 |

(a) Retail censuses are only conducted at 5 yearly intervals.

SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, ACT(a)(b)

| | <i>Passenger motor vehicle</i> | <i>Trucks(c)</i> | <i>Buses(c)</i> | <i>Motor cycles</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------|--|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1955 | 6,613 | 2,366 | | 480 | 9,459 |
| 1962 | 17,999 | 3,694 | | 296 | 21,989 |
| 1965 | 28,724 | 4,916 | | 432 | 34,072 |
| 1966 | 32,272 | 5,311 | | 547 | 38,130 |
| 1967 | 36,231 | 5,659 | | 805 | 42,695 |
| 1968 | 40,990 | 6,115 | | 1,111 | 48,216 |
| 1969 | 45,755 | 6,648 | | 1,539 | 53,942 |
| 1970 | 48,600 | 6,700 | | 1,800 | 57,100 |
| 1971 | 55,700 | 7,600 | | 2,600 | 65,800 |
| 1972 | 57,400 | 7,900 | | 2,600 | 67,900 |
| 1973 | 62,100 | 8,800 | | 2,700 | 73,600 |
| 1974 | 67,000 | 9,800 | | 2,900 | 79,700 |
| 1975 | 71,800 | 10,300 | 700 | 3,100 | 85,900 |
| 1976 | 76,600 | 11,200 | 800 | 3,500 | 92,300 |
| 1977 | 81,300 | 12,800 | 900 | 3,700 | 98,700 |
| 1978 | 79,900 | 13,200 | 900 | 3,000 | 97,000 |
| 1979 | 88,600 | 13,900 | 900 | 3,100 | 106,500 |
| 1980 | 88,400 | 13,000 | 800 | 3,400 | 105,500 |
| 1981 | 91,400 | 13,400 | 900 | 3,900 | 109,600 |
| 1982 | 93,100 | 13,400 | 900 | 4,400 | 112,000 |
| 1983 | 97,200 | 13,600 | 1,000 | 4,600 | 116,200 |
| 1984 | 103,500 | 14,400 | 1,000 | 4,700 | 123,600 |
| 1985 | 107,900 | 14,900 | 1,100 | 4,300 | 128,200 |
| 1986 | 111,100 | 15,500 | 1,100 | 3,900 | 131,600 |
| 1987 | 113,900 | 15,800 | 1,200 | 3,500 | 134,400 |
| 1988 | 118,200 | 16,100 | 1,200 | 3,600 | 139,100 |
| 1989 | 124,000 | 17,200 | 1,200 | 3,800 | 146,200 |
| 1990 | 134,200 | 18,500 | 1,000 | 4,400 | 158,100 |
| 1991 | 131,800 | 18,900 | 1,400 | 4,600 | 156,700 |
| 1992 | 145,200 | 13,900 | 1,300 | 4,800 | 165,200 |
| 1993 | 146,800 | 20,300 | 1,300 | 4,800 | 173,100 |
| 1994 | 155,000 | 21,400 | 1,500 | 4,900 | 182,800 |

(a) Figures up to 1971 are for 12 months ended December. From 1972 onwards figures are for 12 months ended June. (b) Includes Commonwealth owned vehicles in the ACT except those belonging to the Defence services. (c) Trucks (including commercial vehicles) and buses were combined up until 1975. Also includes panel vans and utilities. From 1985 onwards figures are not comparable to previous figures due to a change in the body type classifications.

SUMMARY OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, ACT(a)

| | <i>Accidents</i> | <i>Persons receiving medical treatment</i> | <i>Persons admitted to hospital</i> | <i>Persons killed</i> |
|------|------------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1979 | 260 | 570 | 156 | 17 |
| 1980 | 241 | 462 | 143 | 23 |
| 1981 | 277 | 485 | 166 | 21 |
| 1982 | 240 | 509 | 139 | 16 |
| 1983 | 222 | 485 | 135 | 13 |
| 1984 | 270 | 383 | 162 | 21 |
| 1985 | 459 | 358 | 204 | 34 |
| 1986 | 465 | 311 | 234 | 32 |
| 1987 | 418 | 272 | 192 | 36 |
| 1988 | 471 | 380 | 192 | 31 |
| 1989 | 593 | 545 | 217 | 32 |
| 1990 | 583 | 529 | 214 | 28 |
| 1991 | 590 | 520 | 211 | 19 |
| 1992 | 547 | 491 | 175 | 21 |
| 1993 | 587 | 570 | 158 | 12 |

(a) On road casualties only.

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